PALMER MOTOR CYCLE
CORD COVERS AND TUBES
JUST RECEIVED.
Send for full particulars.
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1918

Palmer Cycle Covers R
at 7/
Buccaneer Covers at 5/0
Palmer Tubes at .. 3/8
and Buccaneer Tubes
Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS SUPPLY SAME
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. IV NO. 206 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
3rd Sept.	Caledonia	8000	....	....
10th "	Salsette	6000	Moolt an	10000
17th "	Khyber	9000	....	....
24th "	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st Oct.	Nagoya	7000	....	....
8th "	Karmala	9000	....	....
15th "	Khiva	9000	....	....
22nd "	Arabia	8000	....	....
29th "	Neliore	7000	....	....
5th Novr.	alsetta	6000	Morea	11000
12th "	Kashmir	9000	....	....
19th "	Salsette	7000	Medina	12500
26th "	Caledonia	8000	....	....
3rd Decr	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
10th "	Khyber	9000	....	....
17th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
24th "	Nagpur	7000	....	....
31st "	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
29th ug	Sardinia	7000	Arabia*	8000
7th Sept.	Novara	7000	Morea	11000
21st "	Nore	7000	Medina	12500
30th Oct	Malta	7000	Malwa	11000
16th Nov	Novara	7000	Moolt an	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 30th instant.

For accommodation and further information, apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. and O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*30th Aug	Linga	Karachi direct.
1st Sept.	Palamcotta	Karachi and P. Gulf extra.
1st "	Matiana	Karachi direct extra.
3rd "	A. Apear	E and S Africa

*Or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.

Present sailings are as follows:—

FOR JEDDAH.

S. S Sardar, 1,995 tons, on or about 1st September.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. Shushtar, 2,664 tons, on or about 5th September.

For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

INSURANCE.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.
FUNDS Rs. 5,00,00,000 | CLAIMS PAID Rs. 4,50,00,000
The Question of the Moment !
Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, enect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.
Low Premiums Absolute Security
Liberal Conditions
Full particulars and forms on application
S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
*City of Birmingham	A & C	7493		23rd Sept

* Not calling at Marseilles

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY TO PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
"S.S. Anyo Maru"	2169	30th Aug. 1916	10th Sept. 1916
S.S. Banda Maru	3227	To follow	....

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalny)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Los Angles		
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Moyoi Maru	M. Tanisnchi	3773	13th Aug.	30th Aug.
Bombay Maru	S. Shinohara	4625	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	14th Sep.	28th Sept.
Tenshin Maru	H. Kawai	4173	4th Oct.	16th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,609.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Java Maru	4493	S. Yanagi	14th Aug	27th Aug.
Indo Maru	5311	K. Tashiro	24th Aug.	2nd Sept.
Shinkoku Maru	5336	Y. Kuchiki	14th Sept.	25th Sept.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.

I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.

There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.

I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.

R. V. KAIKINI.

3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius: ...
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising. Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE: 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon.	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE EMPRESS MILL, THE CONNAUGHT MILL, THE IMPERIAL MILL, THE JAMES GREAVES MILL. (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.).

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF NEW AND SECOND HAND SPARE PARTS OF MACHINERY AND STORES.

IMPORTANT TO ENGINEERS, MILL OWNERS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL STORE SUPPLIERS.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart., and W. Turner Green Esq., Liquidators of the Empress, Connaught, James Greaves and Imperial Mills in liquidation, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned Mills, at De Lisle Road, Chinchpoogly, THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th instant and the following days at 2 p.m. each day:—

All the spare parts of machinery and stores such as canvas hose, fire server hydrants, instantaneous couplings, engine packings, lap rollers, top beater regulator, quadrants, leather roller wheels, adjusting nuts, long collars, long and short battons bobins, wheels for rowing spindle wheels, C.I. weight hooks, roller spindles, arm wheels, fan spider, slubbing presses, brass bushes, brass button stips, comb blades, quadrants, agate stones, asbestoes fibres, buffer springs, files, iron chains, iron hooks gauge glasses, glass lubricators, wire, nails cylinder coils chocolate paint blue powder, varnish, roller leather, electric wire coloured yarn etc., etc., too many to describe and also one lot office furniture such as, glass door cupboard, writing tables, chairs copying press, benches, stools, iron safes, etc.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th August, 1916.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TEL. NO. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 30TH AUGUST, 1916, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Star Mansions" Colaba Reclamation Middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture comprising sliding dining table arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, marble topped tables, handsome tapestry lined drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, fancy teapoys, carved blackwood furniture, sweet toned cottage piano by Winkelman, rich carpets, iron and teakwood bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, marble top dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, easy chairs, revolving book cases, chest of drawers, sofas, etc., etc.

The property of B. J. Chartres Esq., of Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY, AT 5 P.M.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO EARN WITHIN A SHORT INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS STEAM LAUNCH "JAFFNA."

Under instructions from B. N. Long, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramchand Harichand, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 29th day of August 1916 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), near Nazir's Chowki, Kolsa Bunder, at Mazagon Darukhana, the said Insolvent's steam launch, named "Jaffna" with engine, boiler, etc.

The said steam launch bears permiesion to embark and disembark passengers at Mazagon Bunder, Bombay, from and to Uran and Ulwa.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th August, 1916.

USINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" dvertisements are charged at the following tes WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty ords Re. 1 per insertion; every additional ine (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Cu[illegible].
Terms Moderate.
4529

WANTED

WANTED.—At once 2 MOTOR CARS' cheap, 4 seater and a cycle, any make in good condition. Mr. R. KARANJ. VALA, Bombay No. 4.

WANTED—An experienced AGRICULTURIST as working partner for a large estate operated by steam ploughs. Apply to Box No. 155, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5058

WANTED—Rs. 1,000 to invest for a profitable business. 15 p. c. profit guaranteed. Full particulars on application. Apply to "XXX" Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—HANDS who are after a job or firms and offices, who want some hands to register their wants with WANTS EXCHANGE Post Box No. 214, Bombay. Copy of rules supplied post free on receipt of one anna stamp only. 5070

WANTED—A COMMANDER, permanent post for sober, honest, and hardworking man. Apply sharp stating experience and salary required to Box No. 154, Advt. Depart., "Bombay Chronicle." 5057

WANTED.—COMPETENT CHAFFEUR MECHANIC, must be first class driver. Good salary. Apply the SIZING MATERIALS CO. LTD., Ismail Building, Hornby Road. 5022

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN is ready to advance money upto Rs. 40,000 at moderate interest on the security of house property in good locality. Apply with details before 15th September, 1916, to Box No. 152, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5042

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.
Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 678

WANTED—A thoroughly efficient and PRACTICAL MOTOR MECHANIC and Electrician for a large Motor Work Shop in Mofussil. One who can repair and re-set any Make of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles, Dynamo and Magneto need only apply with copies of testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4809

WANTED.—PURCHASERS of Cinematograph Films about two lakhs feet. Subjects, features, Key-stone, dramas, and various others, both coloured and plain. All films are in excellent order, and very little used. Offers for hire considered, rates very cheap. list of subjects on application. Apply to Box No. 115 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," with offers. 4867

A CLERK with a thorough knowledge of English and experience of office-work is urgently required for temporary employment in the Residency Office at Aden. Experience of noting and drafting is essential. The pay offered is Rs. 125 a month. Applications should be sent immediately to the undersigned, stating age and qualifications and forwarding copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Replies will not be given to unsuccessful applicants.
J. E. C. JUKES,
DEPUTY SECRETARY to Government.
5033

WANTED—A HEALTH OFFICER of the 2nd Class possessing a degree of M.B.S., B.S., (Bombay) on Rs. 150-10-300 per mensem for the Shikarpur Municipality subject to the conditions laid down in Government Resolution No: 3435 of 13-5-1916. The candidate must state his age and credentials. Applications must reach the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Preference will be given to candidates who have already taken the Bombay Sanitary Course in Hygienic and Epidemiology.
(Sd.) ASARDAS M. N.,
President,
4999 Shikarpur Municipality.

TO BE LET.

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 708

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NO. 507 OF 1916.

Re KHATRI KANJI MITHA, a firm, carrying on business at Memonwada Road through their proprietor Khoddidas Kanji Nitha as silk piece goods merchants: adjudged Insolvents.

EX PARTE—Cheung Tai, a firm and ors: the Petitioning creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Khatri Kanji Mitha, a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1916.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 28th August, 1916.
5072

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that PALONJI FARDOONJI GUARD, the administrator of the property and credits of his wife, Bai COOVERBAI, daughter of FARDOONJI ADARJI MADON, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement 68 3/4 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1246, New No. 5455, Old Survey No. 2,356 and New Survey No. 3807, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward No. 161, Street No. 118-120, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Temkar Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by Temkar Street, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by house of Shaik Kasim and on the South by house of Jamabai, widow of Abdulla Bangi, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1916.
VACHHA & Co.,
5074 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the Trust property standing in the name of BACHUBAI, widow of THACKARSI KARSONDAS and another as one of the trustees of a certain deed of trust dated 20th day of December, 1912, and made between the said Bachubai of the first part Ratansi Karsondas of the second part and the said Bachubai and Ratansi Karsondas of the third part of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

1. RATANSI KARSONDAS and 2 HANSRAJ PREMJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort of Bombay, the present trustees of the said deed of Trust dated the 20th of December 1912 ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 24th day of August, 1916.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
5073. Petitioner's Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, ARMY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the War Office desire it to be known that it is not the intention to enforce at present the Military Service Acts in respect of British subjects *ordinarily* resident in Great Britain, but *temporarily residing* abroad, so far as the liability may exist.
The War Office will endeavour to utilise the services of such persons if they return home, but they are to understand that such return will be at their own risk and expense.
The liability in question does not in any case exist in regard to persons not ordinarily resident in Great Britain. For example:—Government officers, permanent employes of firms in India.

A. H. BINGLEY,
Major-General.
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Army Department.
Simla, the 22nd August, 1916.
5018

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 5006

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 930 OF 1916.

PURSHOTTUMDAS HARKISONDAS, of Bombay inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, a Preference Shareholder of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, on behalf of himself and all other Preference Shareholders of the said Company ..... Plaintiff

v.

The CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, a Joint Stock Company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and having its registered Office at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Plaintiff abovenamed has, on the 11th day of August, 1916, filed the above suit on behalf of himself and all other Preference Shareholders of the Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, praying for leave to sue under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for a declaration that the Preference Shareholders of the Defendant Company are entitled out of the net profits of the said Company which it shall be determined to distribute in dividends to payment of a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the Capital amount paid up on the Preference Shares without any deduction for income-tax, and that the Defendant Company is not entitled to make any deduction for income-tax out of the 5 per cent. dividend payable to Preference Shareholders, that the Defendant Company may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rupees 11-4-9 deducted by the Defendant Company for income-tax out of the dividends on the Plaintiff's Preference Shares and to all other Preference Shareholders of the said Company the amounts deducted on account of income-tax in respect of the Preference Shares, and for costs and further and other relief and that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 30th day of October, 1916.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1916.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Prothonotary.
(Sd.) H. H. Howard.
The 23rd day of August, 1916.
(Sd.) ARDESIR, HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
5071 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

AS my wife MABEL ADELAIDE WILLIS has left my protection, I will not be responsible for any debts incurred by her.

D. WILLIS,
Driver, G. I. P. Railway,
Byculla.
Dated, 28th August, 1916. 5069

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
On Thursday and Friday
31st Aug. & 1st Sept. at 9-30 p.m.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
IN AID OF THE
UNION JACK CLUB
Under the Distinguished Patronage of
H. E. The Governor and Lady Willingdon,
Capt. Walter Lumsden, R.N., A.D.C., C.I.E. S.N.O., Bombay.
Brigadier-General W. Knight, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., G.O.C., Bombay.
Commander and Mrs. A. W. Lowis.
THE BOMBAY PIERROTS
Presented by Mr. and Mrs. Binning.
Chorus and Song Scenas by H. M. S. "CLIO."
TABLEAUX VIVANTS
Arranged by Mrs. Ashton Street and Mrs. E. V. Watson.
AND
BANDMAN VARIETIES
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

ENTERTAINMENT
By the Children of the Berkley Buildings
under the kind patronage of
Major H. A. L. HEPPER, R. E.
(AGENT G. I. P. RY.)
IN AID OF THE
BELGIAN CHILDREN.
On Tuesday the 29th August 1916.
In the Ry. Mechanics' Institute
BYCULLA.
Commencing 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)
ADMISSION Rs. 2 and 1.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE Bombay's Premier Playhouse
6-30 Twice Nightly 9-45 P.M.
MAGGIE MAY & FRANK HASKOLL
From Daly's and Gaiety Theatres, London,
Beautiful Staging. Elaborate Scenery. Delightful Music.
Continued Success. Continued Success. Continued Success.
WILL HANVARR and ANNA LEE
"Some" Juggler and "Some" Comedy Girl.
HILDA MARLERT AND REX ANDERSON
The Musical Comedy Duo from the original "Grotesques"
Look out for a Great Variety Turn. **PIERCE and ROSLYN**

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271
A Thrilling and Realistic War Drama.
THE BATTLE OF SAN JUAN HILL.
AN EPISODE OF THE WAR IN CUBA.
A stirring picture that moves at the rate of one hundred miles an hour; there are punches galore, exciting battle scenes, and a plot that will "grip" from start to finish.
THE BATTLE SCENES ARE REALLY "GREAT"
Another Fascinating Drama.
NELLY—THE LION TAMER. | A story of circus life full of power and pathos.
3 Shows Nightly at 6-45; 8-30 and 10.
Prize Shows—Saturdays and Sundays 5 to 6-30.

FOR SALE 5,00,000 Feet of Films Comic, Dramatic, Coloured, Feature, etc., in big lots—for sale at very low rates. Apply Manager.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY
A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
ANOTHER ALL-STAR BILL.
HOBART BOSWORTH, JANE NOVAK.
and other Screen celebrities in
"THE TARGET."
A brilliant five acts film which demonstrates that though people make all sorts of promises and intend to keep them, the passage of time brings forgetfulness of past favours. The escape of two men from prison is the most thrilling scene in the play.
MISS BILLIE RHODES IN
"THE LION'S BREATH"
A rattling comedy in which a professor turns a coward into a hero, with amusing results.
Last Mail's
PATHE GAZETTE.
SPECIAL MUSIC IS PLAYED BY THE FAMOUS EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA.
THE PRESS ON THE NEW BILL.
"A stirring story ("The Target"). The comedy is far above the average."
"TIMES OF INDIA."
"A better bill has not been presented in Bombay for a considerable time. The whole entertainment is emphatically one to be seen."
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats, Rs. 2.

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EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
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Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.
Life and Fire Insurance, effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address.—31, Hussamum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address—"SURETY". Bombay

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.
The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.
The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.
In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.
They are succeeding with it, too.
So are many in all stages of intellectuality.
Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The depression over the Gangetic plain has moved slightly to the west and rainfall has increased in east Rajputana. Only a little rain is reported from the region south of the line joining Bombay, Calcutta. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, east Rajputana and Central India; local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Gujarat, Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in Burma.

The chief amounts are Kyaukpyu one and a half inches, Cherrapunji three, Tezpur and Sibsagar one, Coxs Bazar two, Saugor Island, Mymensingh, Daltonganj one and a half, Ranchi two, Calcutta, Sambalpur, Naya Dumka, Cawnpore and Jhansi one, Kotah five, Mount Abu one and a half, Nowgong two, Saugor, Pachmarhi one and a half, Pendra, Mangalore and Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Gujarat, south Rajputana with possible extension into Sind.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 28th Aug. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Aug. 28th 1915.	June 1st to Aug. 28th 1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.02	65.46	62.40	59.91
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.08	74.85	65.92	61.48
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.08	73.33	61.06	63.86
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.00	77.09	67.61	71.18

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 27th Aug. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.748 Inch.
Temperature of Air	82.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4 "
Dew Point	76.9 "
Relative Humidity of Air	0.821 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.4 "
Minimum do	79.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do do	210 Miles
Fall or Rain	0.04 Inches
Total fall during month	16.81 "
Do do Dep. from Average	65.57 "
Amount of rain up to 10 a.m. of 28th Aug	0.09 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay mean time.	Depth on Soft	LOW WATER. Bombay mean time.	Depth on Soft
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	28	m 11 21	27 5	m 4 42	10 11
		11 39a	26 6	5 24a	17 8
Tues.	29	m 12 26	27 9	m 5 56	16 7
		12 36a	27 1	6 30a	17 8
Wed.	30			m 6 29	16 7
		0 53a	27 10	6 57a	16 8
Thur.	31	m 1 12	27 4	m 7 0	17 11
	Sept.	1 21a	27 9	Sept. 7 24a	16 4
Fri.	1	m 1 49	27 4	1 m 7 50	17 2
		1 50a	27 5	7 52a	16 5
Sat.	2	m 2 27	27 1	2 m 8 2	18 3
		2 21a	26 11	8 27a	16 2
Sun.	3	m 3 8	26 8	3 m 8 38	19 2
		2 56a	26 3	9 1a	16 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.		Sunset.
Aug.	28 (Monday)	6h. 23m.	p.	6h. 57m.
"	29 (Tuesday)	6h. 23m.	p.	6h. 56m.
"	30 (Wednesday)	6h. 23m.	p.	6h. 56m.
"	31 (Thursday)	6h. 24m.	p.	6h. 55m.
Sept.	1 (Friday)	6h. 24m.	p.	6h. 54m.
"	2 (Saturday)	6h. 24m.	p.	6h. 54m.
"	3 (Sunday)	6h. 24m.	p.	6h. 53m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1st Aug.	7h. 2m.	35.6 a.m.
Full Moon	" 13th.	6h. 30m.	3 p.m.
Last Quarter	" 20th.	6h. 22m.	9 p.m.
New Moon	" 27th.	10m.	54.7 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 28th August, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.82in., Jhansi 1.20in., Cawnpore 1.15in. and Allahabad 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana; Ajmer has had 0.68in., Jaipur 0.86in., Kotah 4.92in. and Mount Abu 1.6in. Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Rajkot has had 0.13in., Veraval 0.17in., Bhavnagar Para 0.50in., Surat 0.22in., Ahmedabad 0.30in., Neemuch 0.45in. and Indore 0.40in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division; Jubbulpore has had 0.15in., Saugor 1.25in., Hoshangabad 0.66 and Khandwa 0.47in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Saugor and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Local rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has had 0.30in. and Mormugao 0.11in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.16in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately Clouded.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure which has been existing over the United Provinces during the past few days has become more marked and is central to-day at Jhansi. It has determined widespread rain in the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India West and the northern half of the Central Provinces. Rainfall has been fairly general also in Gujarat and Kathiawar. In the Peninsula the break in the rains persists and Ratnagiri and Mormugao are the only stations reporting precipitation of importance.

Nearly general rain is likely in Rajputana, the west United Provinces, Central India west, Gujarat and Kathiawar, local rain in the Central Provinces, the south-east Punjab and some showers on the west coast of the Peninsula. A few showers are possible in lower Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 28th of August 1916

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (27th Aug.)	95	85	6	80	0	—0.01
Jask						
Do. (27th Aug.)	93.1	82.8	8	77	0.2	0.23
Muskat						
Do. (27th Aug.)	92.3	83.1	8	81	0.5	0.41
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.5	84.5	60	..	3.56	—0.76
Rawalpindi	99	77.8	9	84	3.10	14.76
Lahore	94	80.5	70	79	2.19	8.90
Hissar	93	76.1	90	0.10	14.32	..
Ambala	92	79.4	80	99	24.64	8.03
Delhi	90	0.78	0	80	0.02	0.84	2.41
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86	0.77	0	75	0.82	24.33	4.81
Muirpur	87	0.78	8	87	0.56	0.94	7.39
Jhansi	90	0.72	8	94	1.20	4.43	7.61
Cawnpore	86	0.77	3	93	1.15	40.98	16.16
Allahabad	84	0.77	8	83	0.15	9.61	21.72
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102	0.85	6	73	..	1.59	—0.59
Karachi	86	0.78	5	90	..	0.52	14.47
Ajmer	89	0.65	2	80	0.16	10.78	1.14
Jaipur	82	0.74	1	94	0.86	0.40	—1.49
Kotah	86	0.78	0	85	4.92	0.74	16.62
Mount Abu	69	0.64	4	99	1.60	0.06	10.37
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88	0.74	0	87	0.10	0.40	—0.83
Dwarka	88	0.77	0	88	0.02	0.14	—3.05
Veraval	81	0.76	8	90	0.17	14.88	—0.19
Rajkot	83	0.75	4	91	0.13	18.85	—2.30
Bhavnagar Para	88	0.76	0	92	0.03	0.10	—2.93
Surat	86	0.76	9	83	0.22	3.01	5.50
Ahmedabad	89	0.76	4	87	0.30	18.82	—4.98
Deesa	88	0.75	7	90	0.30	18.82	—1.13
Neemuch	79	0.72	2	90	0.45	31.41	+0.71
Indore	78	0.74	0	90	0.40	32.46	9.99
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79	0.73	7	86	0.15	24.43	—6.93
Saugor	74	0.70	6	94	1.25	47.70	—6.07
Hoshangabad	83	0.75	4	93	0.66	0.94	6.75
Khandwa	82	0.75	0	92	0.47	0.53	5.35
Akola	86	0.75	9	76	..	27.55	5.91
Amraoti	84	0.72	8	82	..	26.15	3.81
Nagpur	86	0.74	7	86	0.02	26.77	3.26
Chanda	90	0.74	8	83	..	0.89	9.34
Raipur	86	0.74	9	93	0.07	28.99	—6.59
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87	0.79	5	84	0.04	0.65	46	9.16
Ratnagiri	84	0.77	9	84	0.30	19.00	22.35
Mormugao	86	0.76	6	93	0.11	85.48	12.05
Karwar	85	0.76	1	94	0.05	31.38	—6.58
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92	0.73	1	79	..	12.94	0.57
Ahmednagar	89	0.74	7	70	..	16.78	5.93
Poona	86	0.70	0	78	0.09	12.93	—2.65
Sholapur	93	0.76	0	74	..	10.21	6.58
Bijapur	88	0.76	1	77	..	14.69	3.55
Belgaum	75	0.73	9	90	0.02	27.14	—5.82
Aurangabad	86	0.72	6	79	0.16	28.02	12.16
Kolamaba (Indur)	89	0.73	7	82	0.04	28.70	—1.01
Hyderabad	86	0.74	7	..	..	23.02	6.49
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87	0.74	8	87	0.8	86.82	—9.60
Calicut	86	0.76	4	94	..	76.24	—4.29
Cochin	84	0.74	7	85	..	51.12	—1.19
Colombo	85	0.74	1	73	..	4.03	8.79
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92	0.74	3	77	..	34.87	17.84
Nellury	91	1.75	5	68	..	10.09	4.26
Cuddapah	93	0.79	6	67	..	15.30	5.72
Madras	94	8.78	0	73	..	10.16	0.32
Bangalore	82	0.69	0	80	..	3.68	11.64
Coimbatore	88	0.72	3	86	..	5.19	4.98
Trichinopoly	92	0.76	1	79	0.02	14.44	7.90
Negapatam	93	0.76	0	78	..	10.55	8.96

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 28th August 1916 was 29.934 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 1st of Bhadrapad Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 29th of Shawal, 1334.
Parsi: 23rd (Deptin) of Aspandad, 1285.
Sunrise: 6 h. 23 m. Sunset: 6 h. 56 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Arrival of China Mails, 8 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30.

English Mail steamer Arabia due at 5 p.m.
Meeting of Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 31.

Excelsior Theatre: Variety Entertainment in aid of the Union Jack Club, 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 1.

Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindu Holiday, Banks closed.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

Aug. 29.

No. 277—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Monday, the 28th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the ensuing week, 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company, Sergt. W. A. Niven.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company, Sergt. W. H. Stubbs.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company, Sergt. H. W. Walton.

No. 278—Parades.

Tuesday, 29th instant.—The detachment warned to bring the 15-pr. B. L. Gun from Colaba will parade at the Gun Park, Colaba, at 7 a.m.

Tuesday, 29th instant.—Officers of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies on the Oval at 7 a.m. Lines of fire and passing of orders, etc.

Thursday, 31st instant.—Nos. 1 and 2 Companies 15-pr. B. L. Gun Drill at 7 a.m. at Headquarters.

Thursday, 31st instant.—Lecture by Major W. Maxwell, R. G. A., at 6-45 p.m. entitled "Evolution of the Gun."

No. 3 Company, Kirkee.

Rifle Drill.—Arsenal Section, Tuesdays and Fridays at 3-30 p.m.

Factory Section, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5-45 p.m.

Gun Drill.—Arsenal Section, Mondays and Thursdays, at 3-30 p.m.

Factory Section, Mondays and Thursdays, at 5-45 p.m.

Prize Competitions, 1915-16.

These competitions will take place on Sunday, the 10th September, 1916, commencing 8 a.m.

All entries to be sent in to the C. S. M. Instructor by 31st August, 1916.

All members who have joined this season will have to make themselves efficients before they receive any prizes.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Committee of the Rifle Association will be held at Headquarters on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at 7 p.m.

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music, this evening, commencing at 6-15 o'clock.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening, the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock:—

March—The Allies ..... Allier.
Overture—La Croix D'Argent ..... Herman.
Valse—Zigeunerprimas ..... Kalman.
Potpourri of Irish Melodies—The Shamrock ..... Myddleton.
Song—If You Were the Only Girl in the World ..... Ayer.
Melodies from The Quaker Girl .....
Two Step—Pupphen ..... Gilbert.

HOMEWARD BOUND

The P. & O. s.s. Mandala which left Bombay on the 6th instant arrived at Marseilles on Saturday, the 26th instant. All well.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animal has been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—One Persian (Gazelle (Gazel'a Subgutturosa) by Mrs. D. E. W. Alexandra.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R. M. S. Khyber which left London on the 11th instant and has on board the mails of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said on Sunday the 27th instant.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mr. W. Geldart, who resides on the ground floor of a building in Cuffe Parade, has complained to the police that somebody has removed jewellery of the value of Rs. 156 from his dressing table.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society wil be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. R. P. Masani will read a paper on "Folklore of Bombay Wells."

MISSING CASH OF A PILGRIM.

Mahomed Yarkhan Laikhan who had recently arrived in Bombay, with a view to proceeding to Mecca, from Bhawalpur, and was putting up in the Fakmodia Street Musafarkhana, has reported to the police the loss of sovereigns and cash of the value of Rs. 532.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. L. G. Khare, B.A. (Cantab.) will deliver the 7th lecture of the series on "Burke and his Times," this evening, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road. The lecture is open to the public.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were four attacks and two deaths from plague and one attack of cholera on Sunday. Worli reported one attack of plague Walkeshwar one attack, Mahim one attack and one death and Mandvi one attack and one death. The total mortality from all causes was 75 against 82 on the corresponding day of last year and 73 on that of 1914. Of the 2,889 rats caught six were found to be infected.

MOTWALA PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION FOR 1916.

A prize of Rs. 100 is offered for the best essay on "The Poetical Literature of the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century, its social and political view." The competition is open to all undergraduates and graduates of not more than five years' standing of any Indian University. The essay which is to comprise of between three and four thousand words must reach the Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on or before the 1st June, 1917.

LECTURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the District Congress Committee in Bombay, Mr. A. V. Thakkar, L.C.E., will read a paper on "Primary Education in the City of Bombay," this evening, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum. The reading of the paper will be followed by discussion in which only members will be allowed to take part. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna will preside.

BITTEN BY HIS OWN DOG.

Mr. R. S. Captain, solicitor, was severely bitten by his bull-dog on Sunday morning at Santa Cruz. It appears that he went to the assistance of a girl who was being attacked by a rabid dog in front of his bungalow, and while he was doing so his own bull-dog rushed at him, threw him down and bit him severely on the neck and hands. A Kathiawadi servant who went to rescue his master was also severely bitten by the dog. The dog was eventually secured and shot by Mr. Barney, head clerk to the Sheriff and the body sent to the Parel Laboratory to find out whether it was suffering from rabies. Mr. Captain was treated in the Laboratory, and has proceeded to Coonoor for further treatment.

CRUIKSHANK ROAD MOTOR FATALITY

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

The Coroner concluded the inquiry in regard to the death of Kanayalal Mohan who died in consequence of the injuries received by being knocked down by a motor car belonging to Mr. Dharamdas Bhagwandas.

After some further evidence had been recorded the jury gave a verdict that the deceased Kanayalal Mohan met his death by injuries received by his being knocked down by a a motor car on Cruikshank Road on the 9th instant. The jury were of opinion that the driver of the motor car was to blame.

KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPE-WRITING INSTITUTION.

The following students from the above Institution have been declared successful in the National Union of Teacher's Examination (London) held in April last; and it is worthy of note that all but one have passed at the very first attempt.

(Advanced Book-keeping.):—Second Class.—Maganbhai Vaghjibhai Patel, Jivraj Shivji Shah, Shantilal Chhaganlal Antani, Dhaneshwar Vajeram Bhatt, Sunderrao Narayan Talpade, Dalpatram Dharamdas Khakhar, Prabhakar Vishnu Gokhale, Madanlal Moolchand Mehta, Premchand Devchand Parekh, Jivandas Mulji Luhana, Krishnarao Ankola, Ratilal Hirachand Shah, Manekshaw Navroji Cooper, Harkisondas Varjivandas Sethna.

This very long established Institution, which admits all kinds of students including Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans, Europeans, Eurasians, Native Christians and Jews, has given most satisfactory results ever since its establishment in 1898 and most of the students including lady students have been very well employed. Mr. Gopaldas, who spares no pains to do all he can for his students and who keeps all up-to-date machines and arrangements, deserves great credit for so ably and successfully conducting the Institution.

PRESIDENCY WAR FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The war is still imposing great demands upon us by way of affording relief to the sick and wounded and to their respective families.

May I make through the medium of your columns, a suggestion, asking their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Willingdon to condescend and be gracious in giving their joint patronage to allowing a lottery to be run monthly on the same lines as the one is monthly run at Goa for charitable purposes? This would do away with calling for voluntary private subscriptions which have by this time become too numerous and almost the only way so far of getting the necessary aid. This lottery to be run so long as the war lasts and the tickets to be at Rs. 2 each, which should be in duplicate at Re. 1 per each half.

I feel certain my suggestion will be greeted, with a welcome by the public of his Excellency's Presidency. By adopting the above method, not only will the War Funds benefit but the poor and rich alike will be participators in the benefits accruing thereof.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Clare Road, Byculla, Aug. 28.

EARLY HISTORY OF HUNS.

THEIR INROADS INTO PERSIA AND INDIA.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, held yesterday Dr. Jivanji Jamsedji Modi read a paper on "The Early History of the Huns: Their Inroads into India and Persia."

The following is the outline of the paper:—

The histofy of the Huns is, according to their historian M. Deguigues, the history of a nation almost ignored, which established at different times powerful monarchies in Asia, Europe and Africa. The Huns, who, later on, bore the name of "Turks," natives of a country situated on the north of China, between the rivers Irtish and Amur, made themselves, by degrees masters of the whole of great Tartary. Since 200 B.C., several royal families have successively reigned these vast countries. They had empires more extensive than that of Rome, illustrious Emperors, legislators and conquerors who have given rise to considerable revolutions. It is the history of a nation which has contributed to the destruction of the Roman Empire, ravaged France, Italy, Germany and all the countries in the north of Europe, ruined the empire of the Khalifs and possessed the holy land. It has a history of about 2,000 years. Its influence extended from China in the East to England in the West and it is believed that it was the pressure of Attila's conquest that drove the Saxons from the north of Germany to England. During the few centuries before and after Christ, there were four great empires; the Chinese, the Roman, the Persian and the Indian. The Huns at one time or another came into contact with all these four and fought with them. Chinese annals, Roman writers, the Avesta and Parsi books of the Parsees, Arab and Persian writers and Indian books and inscriptions are the sources which supply materials for their history. They were known by a dozen different names in different countries and at different times. The ancient Avesta and Pahlavi tooks show the ancient Persians and the Huns to be as it were cousins at one time. They illustrate the bread and butter theory of Huttington, referred to in his "Pulse of Asia." They were at first driven to and fro by want of food. They invaded China and their frequent inroads led to the construction of the great wall of China. It is this wall that drove them to the West, where their gradual progress, not of years but of centuries, led them to Europe where they not only contributed to the downfall of Rome but led to the dispersion of the German tribes. They had several peculiar customs. Of these their custom of burial for the Kings draws our attention. Like the ancient Egyptians they thought of preserving the bodies. For this purpose in some cases of Royal death, they diverted the courses of rivers, buried the Royal personages in the dry bed and then let the water run in the old beds. They then killed the labourers who took part in the burial so that nobody may know the whereabouts of the royal tombs and disturb the royal remains. Their inroads into Persia were frequent and extensive. Their repulse in Europe made these inroads stronger during the Sassanian period. These inroads having ended, they turned to India and led to the overthrow and downfall of the Gupta dynasty. They were finally driven away, Mihoicula being their last great King.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

At the share market to-day jutes and coals ruled very firm throughout the day and a large volume of business was reported in both classes of securities, full prices being paid generally. The tone of the market was brisk and bouyant. The following sales took places:—

Coal:—Bansra 12-4 to 13; Bansjorah 8-12, 9; Baraboni 13, 13-8; Bengal 896; Bengal Giridih 16-4, 16-8; Bengal Bhatdee 13-4, 13-8; Bhuskajuri 15; Bhalgora 27-8; Borrea 12-6; Burra Dhemo 10-4, 10-8; Burrakur 25-4 x.d.; Bokaro and Ramgur 13, 13-4; Central Dharmaband 22, 22-4; East India 35-4, 35-8; Equitable (ord) 42-12 to 44; Ghusick 17-12, Huntodih 16-8; Jumani 5; Kuarli 16-4, 16-8; Lakurka 25-4, 25-8; New Manbhoom 18; New Kendah 10-4, 10-8, 10-12; New Tetturya 9-4, 9-8; Parasca 1-14, 2; Raneegunge 31-12 to 32-8; Reliance 49-12, 50; Samla Kendra 15, 15-4, 15-8, 16; Sendra 15-12, 16-4; South Govindpur 7; Singarana 6-4; Sodeeh 6-10; Sutkidih 12-8 to 13; Sudamdih 5; Teetulmuri 12-12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 420 to 424; Auckland (ord) 202 204; Barnagore (ord) 103 to 105; Belvedere (ord) 343 to 346; Budge Budge (ord) 420 to 424, 422; Clive (ord) 137 to 140, 138-8, 138; Delta (ord) 405; Empire (ord) 38-8, Fort Gloster (ord) 430, 431; Fort William (ord) 141 to 143; Hooghly (ord) 52-8 to 53-8; Howrah (ord) 250 to 256; Kamarhatty (ord) 350, 351, 352, 349; Kanknarrah (ord) 474, 475; Lawrence (ord) 270 to 273, 270; Northbrook (ord) 32-8; Reliance (ord) 229 to 230; Standard (ord) 332, 337; Union (ord) 406.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (ord) 330; Alliance Bank (pref) 106; Bank of Madras 1270 d; Calcutta Tramways 16-8; Dalbhoom Gold (ord) 24-8, 24-12, 25; Mengkibhol Rubber 21, 21-4.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75-6 to Rs. 75-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-12 to Rs. 75-14.

NEW PRESIDENT OF KHOJA COUNCIL OF KARACHI.

The Khoja Ismailia Council of Karachi constituted by H. H. Sir Aga Khan at a meeting held on Sunday the 20th August, 1916, duly elected Kamria Seth Rahimtoola Latifalli a wellknown Khoja merchant of Karachi as their president for the ensuing year

BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICE.

The following appreciation of services of the Bengal Ambulance Coprs by Mr. J. B. Anderson, I.C.S., (retired) appears in "The Times":—

It is to be hoped that in all discussions of the operations in Mesopotamia due credit will be given to the devotion and courage of Bengali doctors and stretcher-bearers. Bengalis have taken a part in military operations in India itself, but this is the first occasion, I think on which they have been employed abroad.

Bengali public opinion is greatly stirred by the tale of what the young sons of Bengal did at Ctesiphon. Here for instance, is the story told by a wounded Bengali:—

"I was the last man to be carried into the boat. After they had safely deposited me in the boat the six bearers went ashore again to bring in another wounded soldier, whom they had had to leave behind. They were returning with him to the steamer when they were surrounded and captured by the Turks."

This man says elsewhere that the Bengali ambulance men were on excellent terms with the English troops, who (infallible sign of popularity) conferred a nick-name upon them. They were the "Jerusalem Boys." The men captured comprise Amulya Chandra Chatterjee, of the staff of the "Bengalee," and Praphulla Chandra Sen, son of Biresvar Sen, one of the most loyal and capable of those Bengali policemen who have performed dangerous and difficult duties during years when loyalty was neither easy nor safe.

Bengal is united in pride at the doings of these lads, and a recognition of their devotion over here will help that no inconsiderable part of educated Bengal which has not bowed the knee to anarchism, and holds that hearty loyalty to the King-Emperor is not inconsistent with local patriotism and self-respect.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The social gathering of the Wilson High School Old Boys' Union was held in the School Hall, on Saturday, Mr. Ali Mahomed Mirza presided. About eighty-five 'Old Boys' were present, and among the guests were Mr. J. Maclean, the Principal of the Wilson High School and the Rev. R. Macmish, the ex-principal. Lieut.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, being ill, could not address the gathering.

The gathering was entertained with music by Messrs. B. A. Shete and Louis J. D'Souza. Speeches were then made by Mr. J. Maclean, Mr. K. A. Keluskar and others who expressed hopes that the Union would be enabled in future to carry out the philanthropic work aimed at by it.

The president, Mr. Ali Mahomed Mirza, then spoke and while referring to college education said that they were passing through a period of transition. The studies in colleges were now specialized as in the Cambridge and Oxford Universities, but the curriculum in the schools being not changed it was as if they were building from the top without laying the foundation Indian intellect was in no way inferior to the European intellect but there were several handicaps in the way. The studies in the schools being not specialized and the schools themselves being not equipped properly they did not produce "savants" as they ought to do.

Referring to the Union Mr. Mirza said that the prosperity of the Union depended upon the members who were the rank and file of the society and that it was they who would be able to put into execution the noble aims set down by the Union.

After light refreshments and conversazione the gathering dispersed.

LATE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT LUCKNOW

A public meeting of the citizens of Lucknow was held on 23rd August, to mourn the death of Pandit Ikbal Narayan Masaldan. Babu Ram Chandra, Advocate, was voted to the chair. The President paid a tribute to the late Pandit and said that in his death the Province had lost a most sincere and unostentatious worker in the cause of the public good. After a resolution of condolence had been passed the chairman announced the death of the Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and a resolution expressing the profound sorrow of the citizens of Lucknow at the sad death of one in whom the country had lost one of their oldest and firmest supporters of the Congress was unanimously passed and the meeting conveyed its heartfelt sympathy with the family of the deceased in their cruel bereavement.

ARMS ACT PROSECUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

To-day the hearing of the case was concluded before the Special Tribunal in which Jugal Keshore Dutt was charged under section 307, I.P.C., and 19 (E) and (F) of the Arms Act. The accused was arrested in connection with a police raid when shots were exchanged. The accused was convicted under all the sections and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The Commissioners held the allegations of torture to be false.

The "Daily Gazette" learns that in the absence of accommodation at Simla for the representatives of the various Chambers of Commerce it is now proposed to hold the Trade after the War Conference of the Chambers of Commerce in India, at Delhi during the first week in October instead of at Simla during the early part of September.

TO-MORROW'S RACING AT POONA.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

THE CURRAGH PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Santa Barbara 9-12, Le Soliel 8-13, Vidi 8-1, Royal Ambition 9-5, Martinet 8-0, Partial Eclipse 8-1, Lady Muriel 9-4, Fredie 8-6, Sparkes 7-8, Manilla 8-0, Yuan 8-4, Wavestar 7-4.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Corridor 9-5, Cauldron 8-10, Firetail 8-3, Louise Duval 9-3, King's Head 8-9, Lady Douglas 7-13, Lucky Thought 9-3, Sunder 8-8, Little Speed 7-11, Aubrey 9-0, Double Fluke 8-8, Borgie 7-6, Final Proof 8-13, Mintspear 8-7, Pat Malone 7-3, Megale 8-10, Vital 8-3, Spring Daisy 7-0.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance—1 mile.

Dersingham, Jour, Joyous, Gard, Kiltoi, Patrick, Silver Balm, Black Kite and Sunfire.

THE CRITERION PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Carpentia, Silver Thrush, Spencer, Laveco, St. Guthlac, Fire Finch, Royal Ambition and Bydand.

THE POONA DERBY. Distance—1½ miles.

Black Malik, Newington (late Sweden), Refusal, Black Hussar, Royal Court, Malacca, Iron Chest, Longboat and Ruby Mine.

THE DEALERS NEW PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.

Planet, Result, Colingwood, Peacemaker, Aurora, Cox, Fairy, Gold, Golden, Sparrow, Calendonia, Gazal Angler, Sultan, Raven, Najdi and Platinum.

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Tammaoz, Durban, Ruby, Fish, Arrow, Ace of Hearts, Zaki Pasha, Nawabzada, Burg and Crusader.

ILLNESS OF SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The "Indian Mirror" writes:—We regret to hear by the last mail that Sir Krishna G. Gupta is laid up at Brighton with heart attack.

DERAILMENT ON S. M. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 27.

A serious derailment occurred at Devanur station on the M. S. M. line. The engine and seven wagons of No. 9 up mixed train of the 25th instant blocking both the lines. The up and down mails and up and down passengers had to be transhipped. The main line was cleared at 17/40 hours for passage of trains on the 26th. No injuries occurred to passengers or the railway staff.

DANGEROUS BANDRA ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is such a public outcry in Bandra just now about the miserable condition of its roads that this letter, I trust, should you be pleased to publish the same, may lead to some good. I am a medical practitioner. Last week at night I was knocked up to see a patient at Nowpada who I was told wanted immediate medical relief. With all possible dispatch I accompanied the messenger and jumped into a victoria that was in readiness for me. The driver being apprised of the nature of my mission very complacently took the shortest route, namely *via* Nowpada Road. This road branches off the Hill Road, the main thoroughfare of Bandra, and after traversing the eastern border of the Bandra Big Tank winds towards the Nowpada village. Scarcely had the gharry turned from the highway into this road when the right wheel made such a subterranean plunge and that too with such a terrific crash that I thought an earthquake had occurred, we in the gharry being violently thrown against each other. On recovering from the shock we observed that the right wheel had sunk deep into a dangerous ditch. By the combined superhuman and superequine efforts of the driver and his animal the wheel was somehow extricated and we again proceeded on our journey, but, alas, we had not gone far when the left wheel met with a similar catastrophe and this time in a more aggravated form, horse, driver, doctor, messenger and all having received a terrible shaking together with a very liberal coating of adhesive *chickul* (mud paste). As a matter of fact our awful passage through the Nowpada Road from one end to the other was marked by an endless series of such catastrophes, which is not to be wondered at considering the monstrously disgraceful condition the road is allowed to rot in. I have travelled much in civilized and in uncivilized countries, but I must confess that this road takes the palm for criminal neglect on the part of those responsible for its construction and efficient upkeep. The jolting was so terrible that we had to hold fast to the coach-box to save ourselves from the imminent danger of being thrown out into the tank on one side of the road or the yawning abyss on the other. I felt I was more on the point of death than my patient and that my end would come ere I had reached to save him. Across the road there was a series of deep trenches as if made for war purposes. It will be noticed that the Nowpada Road is not the only exception but is a specimen of the many important roads in Bandra and these in thickly populated localities. These roads can be appropriately called death traps rather than public roads. Take, for instance, the Bazar Road. There is a general outcry against it both socially and in the press but with no avail. Some time ago the condition of these roads was bad enough to be tolerated, but now they are in the worst state imaginable.—Yours, etc.

LUCKILY SAVED.

Bandra Aug., 28.

From the 1st September the charges per word for private telegrams to Annam and Tonquin, via Moulmein, Saigon, will be Rs. 1-8-0 from India and Re. 1-7-0 from Burma.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA V. CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

The above match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday, the game ending in a draw. The Hindus scored 223 runs for 9 wickets and the Catholics 105 for 6 wickets. The following are the scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Divekar 11, Sheta 29, Dalvi 0, Pai 14, Wagle 86, Date 3, Mehta (capt) 65, Prabhakar 9, Chandarana 4, M H Rana (not out) 3, Kale (not out) 5, extras 3. Total 223.

CATHOLIC GYMKHANA.

Nelson D'Souza 0, J F Paes 28, Faria 1, Max D'Cruz 6, Bennie 25, Sequeira (not out) 21, Bunyan 10, J K McDowell, C Gonsalves, D Andrade and C Phillips, did not bat, extras 14. Total (for 6 wickets) 105.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V POONA HINDU GYMKHANA.

This match played yesterday resulted in a draw:—

POONA HINDU GYMKHANA.

Bhagwat 42, Nawab 10, Bhosle 48, Deodhar (not out) 56, Majumdar 19, Bhate 31, Dhekade 10, Iyangar 4, rest did not bat. Extras 15, Total (for seven wickets) 235.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Piareykhan 48, Botawalla 9, Vishram 26, C. M. Ali 32, Mumtazali 48, Syed 1, Tamboowalla (not out) 31, Mahamood (not out) 8, rest did not bat, Total (for six wickets) 177.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. ELPHISTONE COLLEGE.

This match played on Saturday resulted in a draw:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ashfaque Ali 11, A. E. Botawalla 10, M. H. Visram 5, C. M. Ali 1, K. A. Tamboowalla 18, Mamtazali 59, Asma A. Khan 18, Bhaw 9, T. T. Barodawalla 26, H. J. Rahimtoola 6, Abban 0, Total 157.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

Masani 51, Mulla 25, Mirza 0, Batliwalla 14, rest did not bat, Extras 14, Total (for four wickets) 104.

ISLAM GYMKHANA (B) V. BOMBAY GYMKHANA E.

This match played on Saturday resulted in a win for the Islam Gymkhana by 148 runs:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA (B.)

K. F. Thanawalla 17, G. M. Parkar 23, P. B. Erfani 7, S. M. Khatkhatey 55, Alli Fyzee 0, Kazi M. Abdulla 10, A. K. Bustani 27, Cassamali N. Khafraz 11, Anwar (not out) 24, Mohomadali Chikley 0, Bhagia (not out) 22, Extras 9, Total (for nine wickets) 205.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Montgomery 2, Banies 13, Rampton 6, Kebblewhite 21, Naughton 6 Frier 4, Cambell 5, Lt. Paul 4, Carrad 2, Bay 1, Total 57.

R. G. A. V H. M'S. CUSTOMS.

This match played on Saturday resulted in a win for the Customs by 30 runs:—

R. G. A.

Mr. Ellis 2, Sgt. Toft 1, Sgt. Farmer 30, Mr. Wilson 7, Col. Brenster 4, Mr. Sugden 0, Maj. Lamb 2, Capt. Curtis 0, Sgt. Blackman 13, Br. Laband 0, Sgt. Mayne 1, Extras 13, Total 65.

H. M'S CUSTOMS.

Patel 4, Dudley 19, Khambatta 29, Raja 4, Nawn 12, Ramrao 1, Cramer 0, Wilson 15, Money 1, Edwards 4, Moskovitch 0, Extras 12, Total 95.

THE PRESIDENCY C C V THE RADIANT C C

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the former by 35 runs. Scores:

THE PRESIDENCY C. C.

G. K. Korgaokar (Capt.) 0, K. S. Rane 0, G. R. Mankor 5, Chemburker 7, R. G. Jayaker 22, B. Dalvie, 1, V. D. Joge 0, B. S. Dabolker 11, R. S. Manker 0, M. S. Dalvie 11, E. R. Dalvie (not out) 1, Extras 12, Total 68.

THE RADIANT, C. C.

Naik R. K. 0, Madgaoker 4, Shate 9, Shate 1, Velinker 0, Jayradan F. 1, Varde 0, Sanzigiri 1, Pais 1, Chachad V. 4, Khotare 1, Extras 5, Total 33.

NEW FRIENDS' UNION C C V TELAGU C C

This match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday and resulted in a win for the New Friends' Union C. C. by 62 runs. Mr. Shelar captured 6 wickets for 18 runs. Scores:—

TELAGU YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Battola 4, Pupalla D. L. 15, Pupalla N. L. 0, Setla 9, Lamgo 0, Khandre 3, Kalewar S. N. 0, Kalewar D. S. 4, Darpel 0, Welltule 0, Kaipal 4, and Byes 4, Total 40.

NEW FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

Kamat 7, Kashinath 5, Satam N. A. 3, Amre 0, Dalvi 9, Shelar 6, Rane 3, Rawal 7, Salunke not out 35, Dhuri 14, Chapnewalle 0, and Byes 13, Total 102.

ARYA BHANDOO C. C. V. IMPERIAL C. C

This match was played on Sunday at Esplanade and resulted in a win for the latter by 20 runs and 6 wickets. Scores:—

ARYA BHANDO C. C.

Wadekar 0, Belsare S. N. 34, Joshi D. H. (Capt.) 4, Bangre B. V. 6, Rege 3, Shete 0, Godambe 12, Tamhane (not out) 8, Jog 0, Belsare 2, Vyas 1, Extras 8, Total 78.

IMPERIAL C. C.

Koowarkar 13, Shelatkar S. 4, Girkar 12, Rajpurkar (not out) 21, Pardeshi (Capt.) 18, Shelatkar L. (not out) 12, Gangnaik, Waradkar, Gawaskar, Pinge and Datar, did not bat, Extras 18, Total (for 6 wickets), 98.

"B" COY. B. V, R. V RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS XI.

This match war played on the Marine Lines on Sunday and resulted in a win for "B" Coy. by 21 runs. Score:—

"B" Coy. B. V. R. 87 (for 7 wickets) (declared). Richardson and Cruddas XI 36.

CHITRAPUR C C V DAIVADNYA C C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted on a win for Chitrapur C. C. by 24 runs. R. M. Koppikar of the Chitrapur C. C. bowled remarkably well, having captured 8 wickets for 10 runs. Scores:—

Chitrapur C. C. 52, Daivadnya C. C. 28.

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The Success of
Patrick MacGill

¶ Patrick MacGill's leap into fame as a writer of the realistic school has been one of the literary events of recent years. Three years ago he was unknown, now his name and work are familiar to readers throughout the English-speaking world.

¶ "CHILDREN OF THE DEAD END" was a literary sensation. The autobiography of a navvy was something new and strange to the reading public, and ten thousand copies were called for within fifteen days of publication.

¶ Born in Donegal of Irish peasants, Patrick MacGill is now in his twenty-sixth year. He started life at nine years of age as a potato-digger in the North of Scotland. He then became a farm-hand, labourer, tramp, drainer, and navvy in turn, and all these phases of his life are described with great power in his autobiography ("Children of the Dead End").

¶ In his spare time he wrote poems and studied to such effect that he was soon able to translate from the French and German. A little paper-covered book entitled "Songs of a Navvy" (a collector recently offered a guinea for a copy) and published by himself, was his first venture. An article, scribbled in pencil on a piece of dirty paper in a navvy-shack, found its way to the editor of a London paper, who immediately sent for MacGill and gave him a post on his staff.

¶ At the beginning of September, 1914, Patrick MacGill enlisted in the London Irish Rifles, and has been at Givenchy, Guinchy, Festubert, Grenay, and many other places, and was finally wounded at Loos in September last. "The Red Horizon" was written entirely in the trenches.

¶ Of Patrick MacGill's latest book, THE GREAT PUSH, the first British Edition consists of 25,000 copies. In it he tells of one of the most thrilling episodes in the Great War—the story of Loos.

Patrick MacGill has just written a series of six vivid word pictures of life at the Front entitled:
"From the Trenches"
The sole right of publication for these remarkable productions of this literary genius in India has been secured by the
"Sunday Chronicle"
in the colums of which journa their publication will shortly commence.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, August 29th, 1916.

MUNICIPALITIES IN BOMBAY.

The Government of Bombay have just issued a Resolution reviewing the reports on "Municipal Taxation and Expenditure" in the Presidency during the year 1914-15,—the phrase "Municipal Taxation and Expenditure" being an official jargon for the working of the municipalities in the Presidency. The green book containing the Resolution covers as many as 200 pages, 16 of them being occupied by the Resolution and the rest by various statements of figures in tabular form. It is thus obvious that a disproportionately meagre space is given to the review of the progress of local self-government in the cities and towns of the Presidency. It is essential, therefore, if the general public is to be persuaded to take any real interest in that progress, that, besides the Government Resolution, the salient features of the reports from the Commissioners of the various Divisions on which the Resolution is based, together with the inferences to be drawn from the mass of figures in the statements, should be summarised in a readable, attractive and popular form by a specially deputed official in the Secretariat. As it is, for an ordinary reader the Government Resolution is too brief, and in many places vague and perfunctory, and the vast accumulation of figures is merely perplexing to the ordinary reader.

We find that during the year under review one new municipality was created and two were abolished,—thus reducing the total number of municipalities to 156, of which 23 are city municipalities. The municipalities of Ahmedabad, Dharangaon, Rajapur, Erandol, and Vambori continued to be superseded. The first of these has since been reconstituted, while proposals for the conversion of the Rajapur Municipality into a notified area committee and of the notified area of Ghatkopar-Kirol into a municipality have been approved. Triennial elections took place during the year in various places such as Ahmedabad, Anand and Nadiad, under conditions of keen competition. The elections in the Dharwar municipalities "aroused considerable local interest, especially in Gadag-Bettigeri, where in one case the percentage of voters who attended the poll was 94.7 of the total number." In all 2,205 meetings were held of which 358 proved abortive for want of a quorum or were adjourned as against 344 out of a total number of 2,271 in the previous year. The average percentage of members present at each meeting was 63.75, that of officials present at each meeting, 52.53 and of non-officials, 65.93,—the corresponding figures for the last year being 62.34, 52.71 and 63.79 respectively. The Commissioner, North Division, remarks that the statistics of successful and unsuccessful meetings and of attendances as given at present are not very reliable, because of the ambiguity of the columns referring to them in the standard from showing the constitution of municipalities, and because these columns are differently interpreted in different places. This form, says the Government Resolution, has now been revised with a view to secure correct statistics and the attention of Commissioners is invited to the orders on the object. In this connection, we trust that a suggestion made in these columns last year for the substitution of the obnoxious term "native" by "Indian" in the same form, in pursuance of the instructions issued long ago by the Secretary of State, has also been adopted.

The aggregate gross income of the municipalities amounted during the year to Rs. 124¾ lakhs, as against Rs. 125¾ lakhs in the preceding year. The important fluctuations under the principal heads of income were a decrease of about Rs. 3,77,000 as compared with the preceding year under octroi, an increase of Rs. 89,000 under taxes on houses and land, of Rs. 1,63,000 under water rate. Grants and contributions for general and special purposes decreased by Rs. 9,28,000, while income under Extraordinary and Debt and from municipal property and powers other than those of taxation showed increases of Rs. 7,90,000 and Rs. 38,000 respectively. As regards recovery of municipal dues, almost all the municipalities in the North Division, except those of Bandra, Bassein and Bhiwandi, showed greater activity,—though the heavy arrears in Kurla and Kalyan municipalities are unsatisfactory. In the Central Division, the percentage of total collections to total demand remained stationary, i.e., 91. In the Southern Division there was, according to the Resolution, a slight improvement on the preceding year's results but the outstandings are still too high, Although the income of the municipalities decreased by about Rs. 9 lakhs, owing mainly to reductions in the grants received from Government and a fall in the receipts from octroi, there was a large increase of Rs. 8 lakhs in the ordinary expenditure, which was, generally speaking, equitably distributed among the various public requirements. Public health and public instruction each accounted for an increase of Rs. 4,06,000 and Rs. 98,000 respectively. The increase under the former head indicates, as Government observe, the closer attention which is now being devoted to sanitation.

In regard to this as well as other matters concerning the working of the municipalities, there are many interesting points to be considered on another occasion. For the moment we are sufficiently overwhelmed by the amazing observation of the Commissioner, Central Division. Municipalities in pilgrim towns, such as Pandharpur, Jejuri, Alandi and Nasik, he writes,

"are beset by a very powerful temptation. A pilgrim tax fills their coffers, and they are apt to forget that, in common fairness to the pilgrims and to the surrounding country from which these pilgrims come, the receipts from such a tax should be expended entirely upon sanitation and general improvements and not upon luxuries for the town population, such as for instance, secondary education."

One may agree that the pilgrim tax should be spent on sanitation and general improvement. But to emphasize this is one thing and to indulge in an uncalled-for and irresponsible sneer regarding secondary education, is another. The irresponsible and sweeping character of the statement is the more amazing in that the Commissioner had no right to assume,—without mentioning his grounds for doing so,—that the receipts from the pilgrim tax were spent on education and not on any other requirements, such as public health, convenience and roads,—or "luxuries," as he terms them. His description on education as a luxury is not without its significance as giving an insight into the working of the bureaucratic mind. Any doubt as to this is soon dispelled by the blessing bestowed by Government, not merely on the sensible part of the Commissioner's statement but also on his fatuous and mischievous generalisation about education. "The Governor-in-Council," we are told, "agrees with the Commissioner, and considers that the constant attention of Government officials to this matter, in the present stage of development (whatever this may mean) is essential." Are we to assume that the policy of rigorous retrenchment enforced by Lord Willingdon's Government as regards expenditure on education is justified on the wholesome and practical consideration that during the war all expenditure on luxuries should be reduced to the minimum and the saving thus effected should be diverted to imperative and crying necessities of the people, such as the enhancement of salaries and personal allowances to officers!

THE LATEST ARMY MEDICAL SCANDAL.

There seems to be no end to scandals in connection with the treatment of wounded soldiers under the Indian medical authorities. The facts published by a correspondent of "The Statesman," which appeared in our issue of yesterday, if true, almost surpass in their horror anything that has come out of Mesopotamia. It is almost incredible that anyone responsible for the care of convalescents and wounded could have been guilty of such criminal negligence as to send them to hill stations without first of all seeing that the hospitals and homes prepared for them were properly provided with such necessities as blankets, pillows and mattresses, to say nothing of warm clothing or utensils for food. In addition to this, it appears that these stations in the Nilgiris were unprovided with supplies of drugs urgently required. It is small wonder that some of the men declared that they would rather be back in Mesopotamia. It will be interesting to know on whom the responsibility lies for this hideous neglect of men, arriving sick and wounded from the field of battle. It seems that the authorities in this country have had so much done for them by energetic charitable committees that they ought to have done for themselves, that they have arrived at the belief that all they need to do is to move troops about and wherever they are sent hospitals and convalescent homes, provided with all the necessities and comforts that can be expected, will spring up as if by magic for their reception. But they might at least pay the voluntary workers, who have done and are still ready to do magnificent service wherever it is called for, the courtesy of letting them know where and what requirements are likely to arise. It is quite certain that, had it been known that these requirements were arising, efforts to meet them would have been made, and successfully made. It is time that those responsible for the scandal of these haphazard arrangements were replaced by some sort of intelligent organisation in charge of an efficient committee. We suggest to Government the advisability of the appointment of such a committee, to be composed not exclusively of hidebound and indifferent officials but to include voluntary workers who have already shown their capacity to cope with emergencies.

POLITICAL CRIME IN BENGAL.

There is a widespread belief that the alarming increase in dacoities and other crimes of violence in Bengal during the past few years is of a political character and that the majority of the dacoities are the work of revolutionary bands. That such is not the case requires to be impressed on a public before whom the extensive application of the arbitrary powers of the Defence of India Act in that province requires to be justified. The report of the Police administration in Bengal for 1915 records a considerable increase of crime of all kinds except rioting. Dacoities increased from 289 cases in 1914 to 653 in 1915, burglary cases from 30,294 to 39,812 and theft cases from 17,730 to 21,552. In the latter two classes the increase is officially attributed to economic causes, but the increase of dacoities is put down to the state of unrest caused by the war. This appears to be largely an assumption, which requires more justification than the report offers. But, however that may be, it is clear that a distinction must be made between the crime due to the unrest caused by the war and that organised and perpetrated by the revolutionary party, and it must be admitted that the former is not crime which can be brought under the head of what is ordinarily known as political crime. It is more in the nature of economic crime. That is the view of the police authorities. "The war," says the report, "has led to a general feeling of unrest which has induced the more dangerous criminals to believe that there is a good opportunity for organised crime." And again, "The main cause of the disproportionate increase of dacoities is undoubtedly due to the general excitement and feeling of unrest caused, not so much by the war, as by the many rumours which have been afloat since the commencement of hostilities inducing a belief among the criminal classes that the moment was favourable to commit organised crime with impunity." As regards revolutionary crime, the report states that only 36 cases were believed to have been connected with the revolutionary movement; and of these only 24 were dacoities. Thus we find that actual political crime formed a very trifling proportion of the very largely increased amount of crime as a whole, the bulk of the increase being committed by the ordinary criminal classes taking advantage of a situation which they rightly conceived to be favourable to greatly increased activity in their nefarious operations, while the rest of it was due to strictly economic causes,—partial failure of crops, actual famine and the depression in the jute industry. Political dacoities represent, it will be seen, only about,—in fact rather less than,—4 per cent. of the whole number committed during the year. It is necessary that this should be emphasised in view of the exaggerated notions which appear to prevail in many quarters regarding the spread of what is called the "revolutionary" movement in Bengal.

Notes of the Day.

The Greek Treachery.

When the Entente Powers presented their note to the Greek Government the other day imposing on it the holding of fresh elections to enable the people to declare their opinion of the policy of the pro-German King, and other terms, they forgot to include the most important thing of all, the removal from the hands of the King of the weapon which has enabled him to defy his people and the constitution. The General Staff, which has been the chief instrument of Berlin, was left and it has made good use of its immunity. Intrigues and conspiracies of the basest kind have been carried on to mislead and provoke the people against the Allied Powers, and officers have been encouraged to take part openly in political intrigues and demonstrations with the same object. The climax has come with the treacherous handing over of the forts to the Bulgarians, a crime for which we imagine the one-time popular Constantine will be held to account some day when the Greek people have the opportunity of realising and resenting its iniquity. It is gratifying to hear that the bulk of the forts at Kavalla were promptly destroyed by a bombardment by the British Fleet and that their possession can have been of very brief satisfaction to the Bulgarians. There only remains one thing to be done to ensure that the Allies shall not suffer further from the treacherous intrigues of the Court at Athens. The removal of the General Staff is not enough. There is somebody else who requires to be removed.

Italy and Germany.

It is eminently satisfactory that Italy has now formally declared war on Germany. It is to be regretted that the anomalous state of affairs caused by the fact that Italy and Germany, each belonging to opposing parties of belligerents, were not actually at war with another was not ended sooner. Few have been able to understand the justification for its continuance but Italy, we suppose, knew her business best and considered herself justified in continuing an arrangement, which, it is to be feared, was of no slight advantage to the foe of her allies and the ally of her foe. Whatever economic or political reasons there may have been, it is clear that Italy has gained nothing from the military point of view, for Germany, as was to be expected, has made no scruple in rendering every possible assistance to Austria in her operations against the Italians. That was a very obvious and pressing fact which, taken with the other fact, that Italy is taking part in a combined operation in the Balkans in which German troops are opposed to the Allies, made it quite impossible that the declaration of war could be longer avoided.

Sir Krishna Gupta.

In reference to the statement published by the "Indian Mirror" to the effect that Sir Krishna G. Gupta is laid up at Brighton with a heart attack, we are glad to be able to state, that, while it is true that Sir Krishna has recently been in ill-health and that the trouble was with the heart, his condition is not of a kind to cause any grave anxiety. During the past few months Sir Krishna has been, apparently, rather overdoing things in his devotion to his self-imposed task of attending to Indian interests in England. He was especially active in connection with the Government of India Consolidation Act Amendment Bill. Certain symptoms developed and two physicians were consulted, who expressed the opinion that Sir Krishna should take a couple of months' rest at Brighton, after which they anticipate he

Indentured Labour.

We remarked the other day that, though the decision regarding the ultimate abolition of indentured labour emigration from this country was announced by Lord Hardinge many months ago, the public has still been kept in the dark regarding the practical steps that have been or are being taken to enforce this decision. A correspondent writing from Fiji gives information which must create apprehension in the minds of all who are anxious to see that this obnoxious system should be abolished without any delay. According to him, the local planters in Fiji have organized a strong agitation for securing the system another lease of life for a period of five years before it is ultimately abolished. If this is true, —and it is not surprising that the local planters should resist the effort to wrest from them the power of exploiting cheap labour,—the effect of the extension, if permitted, would be to perpetuate the horrors of the system for another decade from hence,—a state of things which British statesmen, after their wise and humane decision decreeing the abolition of indentured labour, would not, we hope, tolerate for a moment. Meanwhile we trust that the authorities in this country will recognise the wisdom of easing the public mind by taking the public into their confidence regarding the steps they have taken or are taking to obtain effect for the announcement made by Lord Hardinge.

The Adaptable Indian Ryot.

The latest report of the Director of Agriculture, Madras, contains instructive testimony to the enterprise of the Indian agriculturist,—a testimony that is an effective comment on the theory still fondly cherished by certain critics that he is too irrationally wedded to obsolete methods and implements of cultivation to adopt improved ones and too conservative and unenterprising to grow improved varieties of crops. We find from the report that as soon as the Agricultural Department discovered recently two varieties of cotton which yield more per acre than the pure Karungani, their value was realized by the agriculturists and in 1915-16 no less than 27,000 acres of land in Tinnevelly grew these varieties. As regards the readiness of the agriculturist to adopt new and improved methods and implements, no evidence can be more convincing than the fact that while drilling as advised by the Department, was in operation in 1912-13 only in 2,733 acres, in the two succeeding years the area so improved grew to 9,339 acres and in 1915-16 to 12,715 acres. In fact, in some places this process was undertaken without the assistance of the officers of the Department. "The fact remains," says the report,

that since the employment of these village instructors, the area drilled has risen from 3,877 acres to 17,060 (or more than fourfold) the area done by the raiyats themselves without any assistance in any form was 8,400 acres, or more than twice the total area drilled in 1912-13; 83 sets of implements each capable of cultivating 50 acres of land were sold in 1915-16 as against 32 in 1914-15 and 35 in 1913-14 and 12 in 1912-13. It is also reported that more and more are being made locally.

The incidental observation of the Director that the use of the drill and horse hoe took 100 years, when left to itself, to spread in Gloucestershire in England is a sufficient comment on the "conservatism" of the Indian agriculturist.

will be quite himself again.

Joint Stock Companies in India.

The official statistics just issued relating to joint stock companies in India in 1915-16 give some interesting facts. The number of new enterprises registered during the year fell off considerably—an inevitable result of the conditions created by war and it is satisfactory to note that the operation of the new Companies Act has appreciably checked the growth of fanciful concerns. Companies for the construction of light railways absorbed the bulk of fresh capital drawn, namely, Rs. 226 lakhs —the most important of these undertakings being the Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway, with a capital of one crore. New jute mills registered accounted for Rs. 63½ lakhs, while coal and coke Companies were registered in Bengal with a total capital of Rs. 17½ lakhs; land Companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 37 lakhs mostly belonged to Bengal. Against this commercial activity in Bengal, Bombay showed the registration of new cotton mills with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 29 lakhs. The miscellaneous enterprises included under the head of "Trading" absorbed altogether Rs. 125½ lakhs.

ANGLO-DUTCH AGREEMENT.

DUTCH FISHING BOATS TO BE RELEASED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 28.

An Anglo-Dutch Agreement has been concluded for the release of Dutch fishing-boats detained in Scotland, some since June, on condition that Germany does not receive more than twenty per cent. of the season's catch of herrings.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

WAR DECLARED

KAVALLA BOMBARDED.

FORTS DESTROYED.

The Italian Government, through the Swiss Government, has notified Germany that it will consider Italy to be in a state of war with Germany from August 28th.

The Italians are steadily extending themselves in the Cimavallone region. There was considerable enemy artillery activity in the Trentino, but no infantry attack. The enemy shelled Isonzo bridges and a few shells fell into Gorizia.

The King of Rumania has summoned representative statesmen of all parties to discuss the situation.

The Bulgars entered Kavalla on Friday last and all forts with one exception were transferred to them with armament and munitions intact in accordance with orders received from Athens on August 22. British warships bombarded the forts and in all probability destroyed them.

Bulgarians admit that three Russian seaplanes bombed the town and harbour of Varna.

Highly important changes have been made in the Greek General Staff, General Moschopoulos being appointed Chief, replacing General Dousmanis.

The Germans thrice attacked Vaux Wood, but were forced to return to their trenches. German attacks in the direction of Croix St. Jean, in Lorraine, were met with curtains of fire and completely defeated.

The British captured further 200 yards of a German trench north of Bazentin-le-Petit, and also progressed north-west of Guinchy.

The recapture of Mush puts the Russians on the flank of the Turkish force at Bitlis, the reoccupation of which is confidently awaited.

Official and Personal.

The Government has given the necesary passport to Mr. Tilak to proceed to England in connection with the suit filed by him against Sir Valentine Chirol.

Sir Harcourt Butler leaves Rangoon for India to-morrow and is due back at Rangoon on the 21st September.

Mr. [illegible] Twomey of the Rangoon Chief [illegible] will proceed on six months' [illegible] continuation of the vacation of the Chief Court which extends from September 9th to November 9th.

ITALY AT WAR WITH GERMANY.

BRITISH FLEET DESTROYS KAVALLA FORTS.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

GROWING FREQUENCY OF HOSTILE ACTS.

GERMAN HELP TO AUSTRIA AGAINST ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Aug. 27.

It is officially announced in Berlin, that the Italian Government, through the Swiss Government, has notified Germany that it will consider Italy to be in a state of war with Germany from August 28th.

GERMAN ACTS OF HOSTILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Aug. 28.

The Foreign Minister, in transmitting the declaration of war on Germany, says that German acts of hostility against Italy succeed each other with growing frequency. It is sufficient to mention the regular supply of military and naval arms and war equipment to Austria-Hungary and uninterrupted participation by soldiers and sailors in the different operations directed against Italy. It was only due to the lavish assistance afforded to Austria that the latter was able to concentrate a very extensive effort against Italy.

TREATMENT OF ITALIAN PRISONERS.

The Minister refers to the return to Austria of Italian prisoners who escaped from concentration camps into Germany, and to the request of the Foreign Office that the financial institutions should consider Italians as alien enemies and postpone due payments.

The Minister says that the Royal Government can no longer tolerate such a state of affairs, and points out that the situation is aggravated as Italy and Germany belong to opposing groups of belligerents.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that I have this morning received a telegram from the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs stating that Italy has notified Germany, through the Swiss Government, that she considers herself in a state of war with that country from to-day.

I have the honour to be
Sir,
Your most Obedient Servant,
A. MANZATO,
Vice & Acting Consul for Italy.

Bombay, 28th August, 1916.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

STEADY ADVANCE IN CIMAVALLONE REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Aug. 27.

A communiquè says there was considerable enemy artillery activity in the Trentino but no infantry attack.

The Italians are steadily extending themselves in the Cimavallone region. The enemy shelled the Isonzo bridges and a few shells fell into Gorizia.

RUMANIAN SITUATION.

KING SUMMONS CONFERENCE OF STATESMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Aug. 27.

It is authoritatively announced that the King has summoned representative statesmen of all parties to discuss the situation.

SUBMARINE HUNTING.

BRITISH FLEET OF 3,000 VESSELS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 28.

Mr. Alfred Noyes describing the British system of submarine hunting says that the fleet of trawlers etc., now numbers 3,000 vessels and the personnel amounts to 100,000 most of whom are fishermen. Within 25 minutes of a submarine's being reported in most home waters it can be enclosed in a steel trap from which there is no escape.

Mr. Noyes saw a net-trap a hundred miles long. It was possible to change its shape and shift its position at a signal.

Mr. Noyes mentions that on one occasion two submarines were caught receiving oil from a neutral tank-steamer.

"TINO'S" TREACHERY.

KAVALLA HANDED OVER TO BULGARS.

BRITISH FLEET DESTROYS FORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
SALONIKA, Aug. 27.

The Bulgars entered Kavalla on the 25th instant and all forts with one exception were transferred to them with armament and munitions intact in accordance with orders received by the Greek commander from Athens on the 22nd.

British warships immediately bombarded them and it is improbable that much of the forts has been left standing as their positions were known.

Seven Greek officers escaped from Kavalla by boat and arrived at Thasos and joined the volunteer battalion which is being formed against the Bulgarians.

BULGARIAN RULE IN KAVALLA.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF GREEK CIVILIANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ATHENS, Aug. 27.

An unconfirmed report has been received that the Bulgars operating in the Kavalla region are 70,000 strong. It is stated that they are treating the Greek population most shamefully and installing Bulgarian authorities. There are no Germans with the Bulgars.

DESPERATE FIGHTING IN OSTROVO REGION.

FIERCE ENEMY ATTACKS SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
PARIS, Aug. 28.

An official message from Salonika says two British monitors and one cruiser on the 25th instant bombarded Kavalla forts which, with one exception, are manned by the Bulgarians.

There was a cannonade on the Struma and Lake Doiran fronts.

Five fierce Bulgarian attacks against Vitrenik, north-west of Kukuruz, were shattered by Serbian artillery. Desperate fighting continues, in the region of Lake Ostrovo, where several Bulgarian attacks have been driven back by Serbian counter-attacks.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY SILENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SALONIKA, Aug. 28.

A communiqué reports that our artillery has silenced the enemy's at Doiran. The Bulgarians have shelled the Mekes-Struma front.

RUSSIAN SEAPLANE RAID.

TOWN AND HARBOUR OF VARNA BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 27.

Bulgarian official statement admits that three Russian seaplanes bombed the town and harbour of Varna.

GREEK GENERAL STAFF.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT CHANGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Aug. 27.

General Moschopoulos has been appointed Chief of General Staff, replacing General Dousmanis, who has been given leave. Colonel Metaxas has been relieved of his post as Assistant Chief of General Staff. These changes are highly important.

SIGNS OF NATIONAL AWAKENING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 28.

General Dousmanis and Colonel Metaxas who have been relieved of their posts in Athens, were responsible for the surrender of Greek forts including Fort Rupel to Bulgaria.

Paris newspapers regard their dismissal hopefully and say that they are the first victims of the commencement of the national awakening of Greece.

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

TURKISH MOVEMENTS PARALYSED.

RECAPTURE OF BITLIS CONFIDENTLY AWAITED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.

The military experts point out that the recapture of Mush puts the Russians on the flank of the Turkish force at Bitlis, the news of the reoccupation of which is confidently awaited. The victory at Rayatt in the direction of Mosul on the 24th instant knocks on the head the Turkish plans around Lake Urmia and all Turkish movements are paralysed, notably the grandiose scheme of taking Ezerum notwithstanding the employment of available reinforcements.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT NEAR TOBOLY.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON CAUCASIAN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Aug. 27.

It is officially announced that on the Stokbod, near Toboly, the enemy engaged in a violent bombardment.

There was fierce fighting at Diakebir, on the Caucasian front.

Columns have reached Maola, on the river Darasi, a tributory of the Euphrates.

GERMANY BADLY SHAKEN.

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER'S VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 26th August, says:—

The Russian Minister of War in a statement to the press, says that owing to a shortage of manure the harvest in Germany has greatly declined. This and other facts tend to show the exhaustion of Germany and therefore discontents are increasing and the quality of the German troops is constantly deteriorating. Germany is badly shaken, but the German technique stands high and Germany is still strong enough to defend herself. There will be a prolonged struggle before the partial successes of the Allies are transformed into a final victory and a successful victory.

AERIAL ACTIVITY ON THE TIGRIS.

SUCCESSFUL ENCOUNTERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The following telegram has been received from "Eyewitness" in Mesopotamia, dated the 25th August:—On the Tigris front military operations during the last month, excepting the usual sniping and continual harassing of the enemy with artillery fire, have been confined mainly to air raids and encounters with hostile aircraft. On August 12th our machines brought down an enemy fokker in an encounter on the river bank opposite Magasis fort. Our guns opened on the stranded machine and destroyed it. On the night of August 14th our aeroplanes flying very low dropped bombs on the enemy's hangars and bridge at Shumran. Owing to dust and uncertain light it is impossible to estimate the extent of the damage but it is significant that for a fortnight after the event our air reconnaissances were unmolested.

On the Euphrates front there is nothing to record since the successful action at Khindr and fifty miles upstream of Nasiriyah on August 15th when a small detachment of troops co-operating with gunboats destroyed a store depot. The enemy lost eighty killed and wounded in proportion.

Shamal is still blowing. The temperature is not high for the time of the year, the maximum shade at Basrah being 104.

NEW VOLUNTEER SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Volunteer regulations are issued. The age is reduced to 17 and exempted eligibles are kept in a separate class for special duties and to do the guarding of points in spare time. Rifles, equipments, travelling expense, ration money and compensation for injury are granted. No fewer 247 battalions have been raised. [illegible] forming. The recruiting scheme is a good one and if successful should release many soldiers.

VERDUN FRONT.

GERMANS REPULSED IN VAUX WOOD.

FRUITLESS ATTACK NEAR CROIX ST. JEAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, Aug. 27.

A communiquè says there was relative calm on the Somme, the weather interfering with the operations.

The Germans thrice-attacked Vaux Wood, but were forced to return to their trenches.

The Germans attacked on an eight hundred yard front in the direction of Croix St. Jean, in Lorraine, but were caught by curtains of fire and completely defeated.

BAD WEATHER ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Aug. 27.

It is officially stated that there is nothing important to report. The bad weather continues.

ATTACKS AT FLEURY REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, Aug. 28.

This afternoon's communiqué reports:—German attacks at Fleury have been easily repulsed. Calm has prevailed elsewhere.

PROGRESS NORTH OF BAZENTIN-LE-PETIT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY BETWEEN THE SOMME AND ANCRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 27.

A British communiqué says, further two hundred yards of a German trench north of Bazentin-le-Petit was captured. Seven more machine-guns were captured than were reported in the communiqués of the 25th instant.

The enemy's artillery was active at night between the rivers Somme and Ancre.

The enemy shelled us in the neighbourhood of Bethune, we retaliated on enemy railway stations and barracks.

GROUND GAINED NEAR GINCHY

RECIPROCAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 28.

A British communiqué says, we gained ground north-west of Ginchy. The weather is interfering with the operations. In the afternoon there was considerable artillery activity on both sides.

The enemy's fire was directed mainly against our support trenches, especially north-west of Longueval. Our guns blew up some enemy bomb stores and exploded mines between Armentieres and Neuve Chapelle.

The enemy blew up two small mines south-west of Auchy, south of Ypres, but we sustained no casualties. The latest captures are four officers and 55 others.

GERMANS ANXIOUS TO SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says that a party of Germans surrendered to the Warwicks at the Leipzing Redoubt after having shot an officer for trying to prevent their surrender.

FOURTH DEFEAT OF PRUSSIAN GUARDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 28.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says—

The Prussian Guard has been beaten for the fourth time in this offensive when sent to restore the fortunes of the day. They defended Guillemont and Maurepas in the last fighting. Their fate was as tragic as when beaten at Mons, Ypres and Verdun. In all other big combats they were under the Kaiser. Now Prince Eitel commanded. They lost heavily and were driven off.

DEMORALISATION OF GERMAN TROOPS.

EVIDENCE IN CAPTURED LETTERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that the diary of a captured German soldier bitterly complains that during the day one hardly dares to be seen in the trench owing to British aeroplanes flying so low. There is nothing to be seen of what he describes as German airmen. He says, "One can hardly [illegible] how much additional loss of life and strain upon nerves this costs us."

HEAVY PERCENTAGE OF LOSSES.

A captured letter says that the writer's division lost nearly 7,000 men before it was relieved at the end of July. The casualty returns of the 179th regiment show that the percentage of losses is 64.

GERMAN CALCULATIONS UPSET.

German officers taken prisoner admit that the view is held that our offensive is only beginning, contrary to what the German newspapers say, also that considerable disorganisation was caused by the attack developing where it did instead of in the Arras region, where it was expected.

MRS. BESANT AND PRESS ACT.

"NEW INDIA'S" SECURITY.

FORFEITED BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 28.

This evening's "New India" announces: 'As we go to press we receive an order from the Government forfeiting the security of "New India."'

"KAISER" AND "KRON PRINZ."

THE TWO DREADNOUGHTS SUNK OFF JUTLAND

The Halifax (N.S.) "Morning Chronicle" for July 14 has the following message from its Washington correspondent, dated the previous day:

An Admiralty cablegram to the British Embassy here says that positive proof has been found that two great German Dreadnoughts, the "Kaiser" and the "Kron Printz" were sunk by torpedoes during the battle of Jutland, and that they have now been added to the official list of German ships destroyed.

Sir John Jellicoe's report, it will be recalled, said that two Germans battleships of the Dreadnought type, and one of the "Deutschland" type, were "seen to sink." The "Kaiser" displaced 24,700 tons and the "Kron Printz" 25,375 tons. The latter was an entirely new ship, put into commission since the war began while the "Kaiser" was very little older.

KING AND THE FRYATT CRIME.

LETTER TO CAPTAIN'S WIDOW

The following letter has been sent to Mrs. Fryatt by command of the King:—

Madam,

In the sorrow which has so cruelly stricken you the King joins with his people in offering you his heartfelt sympathy.

Since the outbreak of the war His Majesty has followed with admiration the splendid services of the Mercantile Marine.

The action of Captain Fryatt in defending his ship against the attack of an enemy submarine was a noble instance of the resource and self-reliance so characteristic of that profession.

It is therefore with feelings of the deepest indignation that the King learnt of your husband's fate, and in conveying to you the expression of his condolence I am commanded to assure you of the abhorrence with which His Majesty regards this outrage.

"NOT YET ARRIVED."

POSTCARD TO THE CROWN PRINCE AT VERDUN

At the beginning of May a group of Germans dining in San Francisco, having drunk to the health of the Kaiser, decided to send a postcard to the Crown Prince. "Forward, Fritz! We are with you," they wrote and added their signatures. The card was addressed "Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Verdun, Germany."

It duly arrived at Verdun, which three months later is still French, and the French post office (says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle") returned the card to its authors, adding over the name of the addressee the words "Not yet arrived in Verdun."

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 29.

The following naval casualties are announced.—

DROWNED ON DUKE OF ALBANY ON AUGUST 26.
Commander G. N. Ramage, Reserve.
Engineer-Lt. A. G. Maskell.

DIED OF WOUNDS.
Captain Montgomery Williams, Marines.

DIED.
Sub-Lt. G. S. Holbeck, Reserve.

MISSING.
Flight-Commander G. B. Dacre.

WOUNDED.
Staff-Sergeon Gerald Nunn.

SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.
Lt. R. H. Sawyer.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

KILLING A MAN THROUGH MISTAKE.

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION

EMPEROR VS. RAGHU LAXSHMAN PAWAR.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

This was a case submitted by Mr. B. A. Brendon District Magistrate of Satara under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code, with a recommendation that the order should be set aside as the order made by Mr. A. Master, First Class Magistrate of Karad, was illegal.

The Magistrate had convicted one Raghu Lakshman Pawar under Section 304 (A) Indian Penal Code with causing the death of Ganu Dhoru Pawar by doing a rash or negligent act viz. by firing his gun at what he thought was a boar but turned out to be the man Ganu. The accused was fined Rs. 60, and the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the wife of the deceased Ganu under Section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as compensation.

In this case the accused Raghu went on a bear shooting expedition with his friends. After going to the forest some men of his party separated. About nightfall accused saw grass in front of him shaking and thinking it to be a boar shot at it. The shot struck a man of the party who had separated from the accused and killed him. On this accused was fined as stated above.

The District Magistrate in his reference observed that the order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate was at variance with the decision in Bombay High Court Criminal Ruling No. 26 of 1895 Emperor vs. Abdul Rahiman in which the High Court held that an order directing compensation to be paid to the widow of the deceased was not legal under Section 545 Cri. Pro. Code. The fine in the present case had been recovered from the accused but had not yet been paid to Tulsa, wife of the deceased Ganu. He had directed the Sub-Divisional Magistrate not to give effect to his order until this reference had been decided by the High Court.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments refused to interfere with the order of compensation passed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Their Lordships ordered that Rs. 60, should be given to the widow of the deceased.

The Government Pleader appeared in support of the reference.

The widow appeared in person.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER PIECE-GOODS CONTRACT

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before Justice Macleod.)

JAITHA MULJI & Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

VS.

THE CENTURY SPNG. & MFG. Co. LTD. Defendants.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs against the defendants to recover from them a sum of Rs. 4,336-5-3 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent per annum from February 1916, as damages suffered by them for breach of contract by the defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that by a contract dated the 22nd June 1915 the plaintiffs agreed to purchase from the defendants 75 bales of check "saris" on certain terms. These bales were to be manufactured by the defendants at their mills. It was agreed that these bales should be delivered from 1st July to 30th September 1913 proportionately in each month; if not ready in time the remaining bales should be taken delivery of within 30th September 1915. Upto 30th of September the defendant gave delivery of only eleven bales. At the defendants' request further time was given to the defendants to manufacture and deliver the remaining bales, and a further 24 bales were delivered to the plaintiff from time to time, seven of which were delivered on 9th November 1915. No further deliveries were given in spite of the plaintiffs' repeated demands for the remaining 40 bales; and in reply to a written demand of the plaintiff for the same, the defendants falsely alleged that according to a term of the contract the contract was automatically cancelled if any bales remained undelivered after the 30th September 1915, and also that in respect of the undelivered bales the contract had been cancelled by mutual agreement. The plaintiffs alleged that the defendants refused to deliver the remaining bales because of the rise in price of the "saris." There was a good market for the "saris" in Calcutta. On the 13th December 1915 the plaintiffs had agreed to sell 40 bales that had yet to be delivered by the defendants to Chaganmal Ganeshmal. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 4,336-5-3 for damages for breach of the contract being the difference between the contract rate and the market rate on the 10th January 1916.

The defendants in their written statement denied the allegations made by the plaintiff. The defendants' mills were stopped for some time in July 1915 owing to machinery troubles with the result that the defendants were behind hand in giving delivery. They delivered 11 bales by the 30th of September and 12 more bales on 1st October. On the 2nd of October 1915 the defendants' bill-collector called at the plaintiffs' shop for payment of the goods delivered, and he was informed by Jaitha Mulji a partner in the plaintiffs' firm that the plaintiffs desired to cancel the contract as regards the remaining bales. Later in the day the defendant's salesman Ambalal Nathalal met Jaitha Mulji in the Mulji Jaitha Market, and was informed by him that as the plaintiffs had bought the goods for Calcutta and the season there was over, the plaintiffs desired to cancel the contract as regards the remaining bales. Ambalal agreed to the proposed cancellation subject to the sanction of the agents of the defendants and subject to the plaintiffs taking delivery of all contract goods then in process of manufacture and all "Bajkas" i.e. bales which did not contain the standard number of pieces. Jaitha Mulji agreed to these terms. The agents accorded their sanction to these terms and the original contract was accordingly cancelled. "Bajkas" were usually taken delivery of by the buyer and when he did take delivery he did so at the completion of the contract when all "Bajkas" could be collected. The defendants contended that the fact that the "Bajkas" were taken delivery of by the plaintiff clearly showed that the plaintiffs considered that the contract was concluded.

The price of country piece-goods rose suddenly in December 1915. About the end of that month Padamsey Mulji a partner in the plaintiffs' firm and Jaitha Mulji saw two of the defendants' salesmen Ambalal Nathalal and Chaganlal Chugaldas and offered to give an order to the defendants for 100 bales at an enhanced price if the defendants would let them have the 40 cancelled bales at the original contract price. This offer was refused.

The defendants denied that there was any breach of the contract and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Campbell and Mr. Strangman appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship in giving judgment after stating the facts observed that the onus was on the defendants to prove that the contract had been mutually cancelled. They relied on the evidence of the salesman Ambalal. It was quite clear that whatever happened between Ambalal and Jaitha, Ambalal induced his masters to believe that the contract was cancelled.

After considering the evidence His Lordship said that either Ambalal was telling the truth as regards his interview with Jaitha or had invented the whole story. All the probabilities showed that Ambalal was telling the truth.

The mills also had nothing to gain by getting out of the contract. The defendants acted in the honest belief that the contract was cancelled and had satisfied the onus which lay on them of proving that the contract was cancelled on the 2nd or 3rd of October.

His Lordship accordingly dismissed the suit with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Lalji.

Attorneys for the defendants: Messrs. Cragie, Blunt and Caroe.

From Sept. 1st next.

Owing to the continued increase in the cost of materials, we have been compelled to increase the subscription rates from September 1st next, payable strictly in advance, as follows:—

LOCAL.

(INCLUDING DELIVERY.)

	Rs.	As.
Yearly	20	0
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Quarterly	5	0
Monthly	2	0

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Yearly	25	0
Half-yearly	12	8
Quarterly	6	4
Monthly	2	8

The Subscriptions of the "Bombay Chronicle" still remain lower than, that of any other English daily paper in Western India.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 29TH OF AUGUST, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES

1190-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Jotram Kedarnath, a firm v. Moharsing Ghasiram & ors., Mulla & Mulla.

72-15.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank, Ld. v. M Mahomed Mirza.

1342-15.—Mirza M & M, Aga Mahomed Taki Afshar v. Khodabux Goderz Maharban.

247-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Pensisular Steam Navgn Co., Ld. v. S C Banarji.

455-16.—Bhai K & G, Nemichand Lalchand, a firm v. Devichand Jethmal.

497-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank, Ld., (in liquidation) v. Framji Cawasji Dubash.

624-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ld. (in liquidation) v. The Hon'ble Moulvie Raffiudin Ahmed.

672-16.—Bhai K & G, The Pioneer Bank Ld., (in liquidation) v. Gamanlal Hiralal Dalal.

693-16.—Shamrao M & H, The Empire Bank Ld. v. Gajanand Mody.

825-16.—Daph F & D, Guneshlal Sabhagmal, a firm v. Anandilal Vithaldas, a firm.

832-16.—Kharas & Co., Gordhandas Khatao v. Manilal Maganlal, & ors, Hirlal & Co.

860-16.—Bhai K & Gir, Hirachand Sakharam a firm v. Fulchand Premchand.

881-16.—Daph F & D, Ganeshlal Sobhagmal, a firm v. Gulabdas Haridas, a firm.

906-16.—Mancher & N, Gordhandas Dhanji v. Bai Mamoobai, widow.

917-16.—Ard H D & Co., Bhavanji Versey & Co., a firm v. Nagsu Passoo, Captain & Vaidya.

922-16.—Judah & Solomon, Gangaram Umaji Varde v. Ranuji Rasji Aroo.

932-16.—Little & Co., Henry Gregory Hyde v. Robert Kennedy.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE

682-16.—Payne & Co., Hafiz Abdul Sakoor & anr v. Messrs Javalaparsad Gayaprasad, a firm.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUES,

1396-14.—Payne & Co., The Standard Band Ld. v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M, Part Heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

371-16.—Ard H D & Co., Carrim Haji Valley v. Jossuf Haji Valley, Payne & Co.

387-16.—Mehta D & L, Wadilal Mathoo v. Goolamabas Goolamally, Payne & Co.

1238-15—Mirza M and M, Ahmedbin Essa Khalifa v Rustom K R Cama and ors, Payne and Co. Dastur and Co.

1087-15.—Malvi H M & R, Purshottamdas Ramgopal v. Sagarmal Ganeshnarayen & ors, Kanga & S.

1077-16.—S A Tyabji for a pauper, Idanbai v. Ahsanally Mazherally & anr, Ard H D & Co.

1092-15.—Ard H D & Co., Gopalji Gangji & Co., a firm v. Hemraj Lalchand, a firm, Shroff D & D.

1696-15.—Mulla & M, The Prospect Mills Co., Ld. v. Messrs Adamji Pirbhoy & Sons, a firm, Edg G W & Co.

1263-15.—Matu J & M, Ismail Ibrahim & Bros., a firm v. Cassumbhoy Goolamhussain, Hiralal & Co.

29-16.—Payne & Co., The Bombay and Hujaz Steam Navgn. Co., Ld., (in Liquidation) v. Haji Ajam Goolam Hoosein & Co., a firm, Daph F & D.

450-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Shanker Devla, a firm, Forbes & Co.

481-16.—Mulla & M, Messrs. Hormusji Hirjibhai Wadia & Bros., a firm, & anr v. Monji Uewsey, Jam R & D.

515-16.—Patell & Ez, Tyabally Mahomedally Dalal v. Mahomedally Allibhai Kachwalla, Jeh S M & H.

386-16.—Mulji & Tha, Bai Taragavi, widow v. Gangadas Madhowji, N. C. Dalal. walla, Mehta D & L.

529-16.—Little & Co., Charles Cowan Goodwin v. Sallebhai Goolam Hoosein Attar-Edulji Patel v. Bachubai Ardesir Patel, Ard H D & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

481-15.—N C Dalal, Bhana Walji v. Rajoo Babaji, Bhai K & G.

POR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES

730-14.—Motichand and D, The Administrator General of Bombay v. Indrasing Jasraj and ors, Merwanji K & Co., As per J Or 16-6-16.

FOR DETERMINATION OF A QUESTION.

266-16.—Raghavaya N & Co., Chimanlal Poonjiram Pandya v. Bai Mangu, widow, Dik Dh & P, As per J Or 27-7-16.

ON POINT OF JURISDICTION.

695-16.—Rustomji & G, Gopal Krishna & anr v. Bapuji Govind Khale, Captain & V, Ch. Sd. 14-8-16.

LONG CAUSES.

713-16.—Motichand & D, A L Ferreira v. Tulsidas Tejpal, Jam R & D.

349-16.—Merwanji Kolah & Co., Rai Bahadur Kallianmal Tillockchand v. Ebraham E J Ebrahim, Ardesir H D & Co.

545-16.—Mehta D and L, Baburao Sakharam Jadhav v. Hirilal Bhaishanker & ors, Rustomji and G.

1296-15.—Maneck D and Co. (for a Pauper), Haji Hassan Reza v. Haji Mahomed Hasan Amamoo, Rustomji & G.

1209-15.—Little and Co., Abdul Razak bin Abdul Gafoor v. Mahomed Hoossein Dalvi, Captain and V.

1447-14.—Bhimji & Co., Anantrao Bhicaji Subnis v. Napu Patramal and anr, Judah & Solomon.

644-15.—Jamsetji R & D, Pokhurmull Moorlidhar, a firm v. Kanayalal Anupsing, a firm.

482-15.—Mirza M & M, Narranji Waghji v. Keshowji Waghji, & ors, Madh K & Co, Tyabji D & Co., Ardesir H D & Co.

18-13.—Jamsetji R and D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm v. Lalla Dukhbhaiyanlal.

S C Ct 460-16737-15.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram, v. Harkisondas Rambhagat, & anr, Mulla & M.

1337-15.—Payne & Co., Lakhaji Dollaji & Co., a firm v. Hakmaji Motaji & Co., a firm, Dikshit D & P.

197-15.—Shroff D & D, Jamnadas Tricamdas v. Mullibai, widow, C P D'Cunha.

1075-15.—Jehangir M & S, Rose Mary, widow, & ors v. Bomanji Rustomji Contractor, Mulla & Mulla.

1049-15.—Dik D & P, Jivanbhai Jaganath Jariwalla v. Abdul Gafur Abdulla, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

397-15.—Edg G W & Co., Nathoo Karson v. Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash, & anr, Dubash & Co.

345-15.—Dubash and Co., Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash v. Nathoo Karson Mistry, Edgelow G W & Co.

143-14.—Payne & Co., Nandramdas Mathuradas, a firm, v. Abdealli Abdul Kadar & ors, Captain & V.

1242-15.—N C Dalal, Manekchand Kissondas Mutha v. Keshav Raghupati Bharad G H Dalal.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTORS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

1019-15.—Captain & V, Vussonji Sojpal v. Poonjabai, widow, Dastur & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

137-16.—Mehta D & L, Messrs. Shivji Gordhan, a firm v. Hassan Chelwassetty Gundasetty and Bros., a firm and anr, Hiralal and Co., Part Heard.

188-16.—Purnanand & Co., Madhowji Hirji v. Jagsey Khimji, a firm, & anr, Captain and V.

257-16.—Bhaishanker K & G, Dayabhai Tapidas and ors v. Kimji Walji and anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

1090-15.—Jam R & D, Mariambibi, widow, & anr v. Bismillabi, widow & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Sm B & Co.

155-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. v. Pandit Sheobiharilal Misra, Dikshit D & P.

813-15.—Dubash & Co. for a pauper, Monji Surji v. Moolbai, widow & anr, Mulji & Tha.

1262-15.—Sm B & Co., Bai Amabai v. Jehangir Maneckji Lelinwalla & ors, Mer K & Co., Pocha & Co.

1068-15—Jamsetji R and D, Kanji Dhanji v Padamsey Dhanji and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Rustomji and G. For postponement.

1107-15.—Sabnis & G, Meghji Bharmal v. Kanji Takorsey & ors, & ors, Ard H D & Co.

37-15.—Mulla & M, Rustomji Kharsedji Desai v. Lala Bhimaji & anr.

1257-15.—Payne & Co., S Mahomed Omer H Mahomed Hasan, a firm v. S Nasseruddin & Co., a firm, Ard H D & Co.

ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE "BENGALEE" INTERNED.

ORDERD TO GO TO KALIMPONG

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

Mr. Syamsunder Chakravarty, Assistant Editor of the "Bengalee" who was arrested under the Defence of India Act nearly a month ago, was released yesterday from the Alipore Presidency Jail and served with an internment order to proceed immediately to Kalimpong near Darjeeling and report himself to the Superintendent of Police, Darjeeling District. Mr. Chakravarty is leaving Calcutta to-night for Kalimpong.

FIGHT AMONG STUDENTS.

SEVEN SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 28.

Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate of Lahore, to-day, passed orders in what is known as the Ravi students' case, in which one M. Sc. student of Lahore, named Srichand, was fatally stabbed while several students of the Dayanand and other colleges were more or less injured in a fight in March last. The accused were tried in two batches and two orders were pronounced. In the first case Gopal Chand, who was charged with causing the death of Srichand was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, the Magistrate taking a lenient view owing to the crime being accidental and entirely unpremeditated.

In the other case six students out of altogether seven accused were sentenced under, section 323 of the Penal Code to pay a fine of Rs. 250 each in default a month's simple imprisonment.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

S. C. 790-16.—Little and Co., Messrs Pohoomul Bros., a firm v. Bachubai, widow, & ors, Mehta D and L, Mulla and Mulla, Part Heard.

T & I J 10-16.—Mulla & Mulla, Darashaw

C. I. D. OFFICER CHARGED.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT & CONFINEMENT.

OVERSTRETCHING THE DEFENCE ACT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Weldon, who was instructed by Messrs. C. N. Kanuga and K. F. Nariman, presented an information on behalf of Allarakhia Abba, a landed proprietor, charging Jamedar Rihayat Khan, of the Criminal Investigation Department, with wrongful restraint and confinement.

The Magistrate said it appeared that the offence had been committed in the Byculla division.

Mr. Weldon said the complainant had been wrongfully restrained and taken into custody at the Colaba Railway Station, and the case therefore came within the jurisdiction of the Esplanade Police Court.

The Magistrate said he thought the complaint should be presented at the Mazagaon Police Court. He further said he did not like to entertain the information on personal grounds, also.

Mr. Weldon then presented the complaint to the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Mr. Weldon explained the facts as alleged by the complainant, which were that on the 23rd instant, the complainant was served with an order issued over the signature of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Judicial Department, under rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, and dated the 12th instant, requiring him not to enter, reside or remain anywhere in the Bombay Presidency including Sind, and asking him to leave Bombay by the 26th instant. With the object of carrying out that order he (the complainant) went to the Colaba station of the B.B. and C. I. Railway on Saturday last. He put his luggage in a second-class compartment where his seat was reserved. The accused stopped him from entraining and told him not to go to Ajmer. He insisted that the complainant should go to Bhuj and persisted in doing so, although the Railway Police Officers on the spot, who were appealed to, declared, after reading the order of Government, that the complainant was acting properly and was quite within his rights. They expressed themselves unable to detain the complainant, but the accused detained him on his own responsibility, took him into custody, and kept him in the Police lock-up at Nagpada for about sixteen hours. The complainant was liberated about 2-30 p.m. on Sunday. Mr. Weldon characterised the conduct of the accused as most arbitrary and high-handed.

The complainant then went into the witness-box and swore as the allegations he had made in his information.

COMPLAINANT'S ALLEGATIONS.

The complainant, in his information, alleged:—

I, Allarakhia Abba, the Complainant abovenamed, do hereby state on oath as follows:—

1. That I am a landed proprietor and reside at Atar Lane. The accused is employed as a Jamadar in the Criminal Investigation Department.

2. That on 23rd instant, I was served by the Commissioner of Police Bombay, with an order issued by the Secretary to Government of Bombay by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council. A copy of the said order is annexed hereto and marked "A." It will be seen that the said order which is dated 12th August 1916 and which purports to have been issued under Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, directs that I "shall not enter, reside, or remain anywhere in Bombay Presidency including Sind." When this order was served upon me I was told that I should leave Bombay by the 26th instant.

3. That with the object of carrying out the above said order and acting in obedience to the same, I determined to leave Bombay and go to Ajmer, which is outside Bombay Presidency, till the said order remained in force. I, therefore, purchased a second class ticket for Ajmer from the Kalbadevi Office of the B. B. & C. I. Railway in the afternoon of the 26th instant and got a second class berth reserved for me in the Gujarat Mail which starts from the Colaba Railway station at 9-30 p.m. I went to the Colaba Railway station at about 9-10 p.m. before which my servants had already booked my luggage. On my going on to the platform I saw the accused who was accompanied by two other persons employed in the C. I. D. approaching towards me. He accosted me and asked me where I was going. I replied that I was proceeding to Ajmer whereupon he said that I had been ordered to go to Cutch Bhuj. I replied that the order served on me contained no such direction. He thereupon fetched an officer who I believe was the Inspector of the Railway Police and complained to him that I was proceeding to Ajmer whereas I had been directed to proceed to Cutch Bhuj. The said officer communicated to me the accused's complaint, whereupon I handed over to him the order served upon me and told him that I was acting in conformity with that order. He perused the order and told the accused that Ajmer was not in Bombay Presidency and that I was conforming to the order of Government. He therefore expressed his inability to detain me. Thereupon some officer of the Railway Police whom I believe to be of superior rank arrived and perused the order. He told the accused that I was acting quite legally and in obedience to the order of Government and said that he was therefore unable to detain me. Thereupon the accused asked me to take my luggage out of my compartment. I was told by the Railway Police officers that they would not stop me but that accused insisted on his own responsibility and at his own risk that I should be detained. On the accused then asking me not to enter the comparment, I refrained from doing so under the circumstances set forth above.

4. I wish to proceed to Ajmer to which place I had a right to proceed, but the accused voluntarily prevented me from proceeding to that place and he persisted in his wrongful conduct in spite of the persuasions of the Railway Police officers.

5. That the accused took me in a victoria from the Colaba Railway Station to the house of Khan Bahadur Mahomed Husein Taki, who is an Inspector of the C. I. D. As the latter was not at home, I was taken to the house of his brother where Khan Bahadur Mahomed Husein Taki was found. He questioned me and I stated in reply that I was going to Ajmer in obedience to the order of Government. Thereupon he insisted that I should go to Cutch Bhuj, but I pointed out to him that the order served upon me did not contain any direction to that effect. He gave certain directions and I was taken to the Nagpada Police Station where I was locked up till about 2-30 p.m. yesterday (i.e. 27th instant). I was thus kept in custody for about 16 hours. Before being locked up I was searched and all my money, other belongings etc. were taken from me which were returned when I was liberated. I was subjected to great indignity, humiliation and annoyance without any the slightest justification, and notwithstanding the fact thae the accused was warned repeatedly that I was being deliberately prevented from carrying out an order which I was bound to obey, and from proceeding to a place to which I was perfectly entitled to go. The accused fully knew the contents of the order under which I was acting and he was also aware that there was no other order preventing me from going to Ajmer. His conduct was entirely arbitrary, high handed and unjustifiable.

Under the circumstances, I charge the accused as above and pray for process against him, and that he be dealt with according to law.

The complainant also swore to the Government order, which was as follows:—

Whereas there are reasonable grounds for believing that Allarakhin Abba of Kodai in the Mandvi Taluka of the Cutch State but a British subject by birth and resident in Bombay, has acted in a manner prejudicial to the public safety

Now, therefore, the Governor of Bombay in Council in exercise of the power conferred on him by Rule 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, is pleased to direct that the said Allarakhia Abba shall not enter, reside or remain anywhere in Bombay Presidency including Sind.

And the said Allarakhia Abba is hereby warned that if he knowingly disobeys this direction he will be liable to the penalty prescribed by Rule 5 of the Rules."

The Magistrate ordered a notice to be issued and made it returnable on the 31st instant.

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH INDIA.

SHOCK LASTS THIRTY SECONDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 28.

A little after 12 noon to-day Delhi experienced a shock of earthquake which lasted for about 30 seconds.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

A slight earthquake schock was felt here at 12-17 this afternoon lasting about thirty seconds. The oscillation was from east to west and the movement was sufficient to make doors and windows shake. The shock was distinctly felt throughout the city. It is about ten years ago that the last earthquake shock was felt in Lucknow.

SRINAGAR, Aug. 28.

An earthquake of considerable intensity lasting for about thirty seconds occurred here at 12-15 p.m. to-day.

HEROIC FRENCH AVIATOR.

ACT OF SELF-SACRIFICE.

No more heroic deed has been recorded in this war than that of Sergeant-Major Maquart de Terline, who recently gave his life to bring down an enemy aeroplane, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." His machine-gun jammed soon after an air fight began, whereupon he deliberately drove straight at his adversary, rammed his machine, and both aeroplanes dropped to earth with their passengers dead. Terline, who was 24, and had formerly served in the cuirassiers, had been twice mentioned in despatches, and had received the Military Cross for bringing down a Fokker. He had once or twice said, "If ever I cannot shoot, I shall just go straight for the Boche aeroplane."

The fight began at 4 a.m., when an Albatross, driven by a well-known German aviator, a giant with red hair, nicknamed by the French Arminius, appeared over the lines, making for Chalons-sur-Marne. In a few moments three French flying men were in the air after him in wild pursuit at eighty miles an hour. In spite of an incessant fusillade, the enemy was apparently unhit, and he was nearing his own lines, while munitions were giving out. The three Frenchmen resolved on desperate tactics. They endeavoured to surround the enemy, and, should firing fail, to bring him down in sheer collision. Two of the Frenchmen accidentally ran into each other, and both machines fell, the aviators eventually landing safe and sound.

Terline was left alone, still firing his machine gun, with the Albatross, mounted by two men, a pilot and an observer. Suddenly his gun jammed. The enemy was some sixty feet below, him, nearing his own lines. Arminius was still firing his machine-gun, and also shot with a carbine. Suddenly Terline came straight down and drove his machine into the rudder of the Albatross. Both aeroplanes fell instantly in collision, stuck to one another for some seconds, then parted in mid-air, and crashed to the ground just behind the French lines at a hundred yards from one another. Sergeant-Major de Terline and his two adversaries had, of course, been killed almost instantly. Terline, whose heroic self-sacrifice had been watched through glasses by several officers, had been true to his word.

CENTRAL DIVISION COUNCIL ELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Aug. 28.

A vacancy having occurred in the Bombay Legislative Council owing to the death of the Hon. Mr. Khare, Mr. Hari Narayan Apte, President, Poona City Municipality, is understood to be offering himself for election by the municipalities in the central division Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale, of Ahmednagar and Mr. Raghunath Pandurang Karandikar, of Satara, are two more candidates seeking election by the same constituency.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

LUCKNOW RECEPTION COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MAJORITY REJECTED.

MATTER TO BE REFERRED TO ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 28.

The special meeting of the Reception Committee to consider the final recommendations of the various Provincial Congress Committees as to the presidentship for the next Congress was held at Lucknow on the evening of Sunday the 27th instant. Babu Ramchandra, Advocate, presided. The Hon. Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra Secretary of the Reception Committee then laid before the meeting the recommendations received from all the Provincial Congress Committees, from which it appeared that the Hon. Babu Ambica Charan Mazumdar had obtained 5 votes, Mrs. Annie Besant 2 votes, Dewan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyer and Mr. Vijiaraghava Charier one vote each.

It was then proposed that the recommendations of the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees should be accepted. There was also a counter motion for its rejection and referring the matter to the All-India Congress Committee. After a heated discussion lasting for over a couple of hours the matter was put to the vote, 64 voting for rejection and 35 for acceptance. The Chairman then declared that the matter will have to be referred to the All-India Congress Committee. The general feeling at the meeting was that the President for the next Congress should be one who had openly declared himself in favour of pressing the immediate claims of the country ffor Self-government within the Empire.

MRS. BESANT AND THE "OLDER CONGRESSMEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Will you allow me to say a word on your second leader in your to-day's issue?

Mrs. Besant's description of the attitude of the older leaders in undoubtedly too sweeping as there are such honourable exceptions as our good old Wacha, Babu Surendranath, Lala Lajpatrai and some others. Why, even Mr. B. G. Tilak is an old leader and she has made no exception. But yet those that are in touch with many of these leaders cannot but admit that in the main her diagnosis is correct. There is nothing new or strange in this. English history furnishes parallel instances almost in every period. The Whig of to-day generally becomes fossilized into the Tory of to-morrow. That is a phenomenon with which every student of biological and sociological phenomena is familiar. If our leaders are not an exception to this natural law, there is nothing to be ashamed of. Nor are they to blame. Therefore, I hope I am not reading Mrs. Besant's mind wrongly in saying that by publishing the diagnosis of their mind, she never meant any disrespect to them. I read her letter to mean that these gentlemen, whose radicalism in the early days created the younger gneration of Nationalists, are unable to go forward with them, and disapprove of the lengths, as they think to which the youngesters would go in formulating their constitutional demands. Seeing that a lady as old as Mrs. Besant is encouraging what they consider the over enthusiasm of the youngsters by firing the latter with her own inexhaustible virility of mind, they look upon her as an "interloper" in the Indian political field who is doing mischief. If this paraphrase be correct, how can she be charged with imputing motives to her co-workers? They are as honest as herself. But their standpoint being somewhat antiquated, they, very naturally, with the very best of motives, resent Mrs. Besant's intervention in confirming the younger generation in their new standpoint born of a more virile conception of the aptitude and destiny of themselves and their nation.

If I am right so far, Mrs. Besant has nothing to retract but only to qualify her statement and say that there are some exceptions to the general rule.

With all this, I am bound to admit that she would have been well advised not to have given out her views on this point, just at this juncture, when as she says, all of us young and old, have to pull hard against the onrush of bureaucratic reaction which is sweeping over this unfortunate land, ever since the Coalition Ministry came into power and the destiny of India was consigned into the hands of the Tory party by the Liberal Prime Minister in order, it may be, to prevent their obtrusion in other fields of British politics. The publication of her letter was undoubtedly a tactical blunder and a serious one. It is nothing else.—Yours, etc.

S. S. S.

Aug. 26.

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Full Jewelled, Lever, Sterling Silver Rs. 30.

Ditto with Radium Dial. Rs. 35.

Catalogue on application.

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Otto Dilbahar

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Facsimile ½ oz. bottle.

Fragrant, daiaty and lasting, yet never overpowering but a subtle suggestion of Eastern Luxury and Splendour.

Otto Dilbahar contains no spirit or alchohol but it is an essence of a thousand flowers.

Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves give the delightful smell around you.

Try Otto Dilbahar and realise for yourself the daintiness of this charming perfume.

Price per small bottle .. .. Rs. 0 8 0
„ „ Medium bottle.. .. „ 0 12 0
„ „ Large bottle .. .. „ 2 0 0

Perfumed cards one anna each. V. P. Extra

P. S.—When buying see the name carefully.

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Rs. 2 per phial, Cash or V. P.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 28th.

Total Imports 13,000

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	9.72+31
Aug.-Sept.	9.69+32
Sept.-Oct.	9.63+32
Oct.-Nov.	9.60+34
Nov.-Dec.	9.52+32
Dec.-Jan.	9.52+33
Jan.-Feb.	9.52+34
Feb.-Mar.	9.51+34
Mar.-Apl.	9.49+34
Apl.-May	9.49+34
May-June	9.49+36
June-July	9.44+34
July-Aug.	9.37+33

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 26th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers .. 77/3
JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Sep.-Dec. Value 22/9
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sep.-Dec. Value 23
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sep.-Dec. Value 24/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. Sep.-Dec. Value 25
Tone.—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

DESCRIPTION.		Sept. 1916	Jan. 1917	April 1917	Spot Cotton.
		DELIVERY			
Broach,	Good M.G	..	..	350	290/97
Broach,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	305/25
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	..	275	..	245/55
Bengal	Fine M.G.	..	280	..	260/70
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	..	..	..	272/78
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	..
Sind Punjab,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	260/65
Khamg. Akola,	Fine M.G.	311/12	326	..	297/07
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	297/07
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	300/08
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	303/10
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	307/14
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	..	..	..	308/17
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	..	308/9	..	282/92
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	288/97
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	280/90
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	265/75
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	288/97
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	300/15
Nander	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	330/45
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	..	..	..	275/85
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	..	..	..	257/67
SawGinned Dharwar	Good Oct	339/40	..	..	335/45
Coompta.	Good M.G.	370	..	..	356/65
Westerns,	Good M.G.	354/55	..	..	355/62
Westerns,	Good H.G.	350	..	..	350/55

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 28th August 1916.—

Cotton	1,562 Bales.
Wheat	16,293 cwts.
Linseed	9,363 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,340 „
Gingelly seed	69 „
Poppyseed	835 „
Groundnuts	1,732 „
Castorseed	2,368 „
Rice	3,335 „
Castorseed	2,368 „
Gram	2,480 „
Joowar	2,969 „
Barley	1,367 „

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Aug. 28th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms.	Rail Delivery.
Ready.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		
Linseed, Brown Bold	Ready Market closed. (Somoti.)	
Linseed, Brown Thin		
Teelseed, White 85.15		
„ Gajar 75.25		
„ Black		
„ Gajar 50.50		
Poppyseed, White		
Groundnuts		
Mowraseed		
Forward.		
Wheat April-May	6 6 0	
Linseed May	9 9 6	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 4 6	
Linseed Sept.	9 3 0	
Rapeseed April-May	7 2 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Sept.

Bank's Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Do. do Forwd	1s. 4 15-32d. Sept.
Do. 5 m-s. Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s. do	194
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	155½
Do. Shanghai	215½
Do Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-4-0
Australian do	26-4-0
Bombay do	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-4-0

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CASTILLON BRANDY is neither too dear nor too cheap. The price has been adjusted to a figure to suit all purses.

CASTILLON BRANDY is imitated in many places. Examine the "Three Barrels" Trade Mark on the label of each bottle Beware of spurious imitations.

Can be had from all the leading wine merchants or from

D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.

Oppo: Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

English Dragons	16-4-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	78-15-0
Do 1st Settlement	79-1-0
Do. 2nd Settlement	79-6-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Aug. 28.

The Cotton Mill Share Market continued to be brisk and steady to-day with a fair amount of business passing.

Tata Iron and Steel deferred and ordinary maintained an upward move and a further advance was recorded during the course of the day.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids after touching Rs. 600 closed at Rs. 599.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 702½ to Rs. 712½. Standards from Rs. 1,740 to Rs. 1,775, Madhavji from Rs. 1,640 to Rs. 1,660 and Central India from Rs. 2,487½ to Rs. 2,500.

Swadeshi stood in demand at Rs. 1,905.

Finlays changed hands at Rs. 307½, Currimbhai at Rs. 385 and Crescent at Rs. 182½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares stood almost unchanged at Rs. 1,445.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 290 to Rs. 305, deferred from Rs. 1,355 to Rs. 1,400.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares improved to Rs. 280.

A big lot of Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 302½.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 502½ and Gujrat Ry. shares at Rs. 163.

Central Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 30.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 75¼.

4 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91 and Warrant at Rs. 11.

"FREEDOM FOR GIRLS."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent D. R's querry, "Should girls nurse in the military hospitals," I confess candidly the writer has set a problem, which a few, if any, can satisfactorily answer. In trying to give my humble opinion on the subject of nurses and wives in general, I sincerely trust I won't be misunderstood,—as good ideas and advice generally are, especially when given about or to the gentler sex of the present rising generation. I do not claim to be chosen by any means, a theoretical selective agent of Providence to solve this knotty question, but being fond of the girls, I give the result of observations of my visits to hospitals not only in India but in Europe, Great Britain and U. S. America. Of course, the present refers to Indian institutions only as the girls in Europe or out of India are quite a fish of another water. I have no hesitation in saying that a girl (if a real nurse in the full sense of the word), should nurse in any hospital, whether military, civil or naval. It is the sick-poor or rich,—soldier, sailor,—or civilian who forms the valuable asset of her profession. If some do object and parents think it so, then why blame the sick? I say it is nonsense to object! Parents who do object and others who join them are echoing their own weakness. If parents and guardians brought up their girls and boys more carefully and now and then, instead of giving their children the "sugar" cane treated them to the real "Malaca" cane, there would be no doubt that girls well trained, both socially and morally, would do in any states of public life. The present modern time forces many a parent to look for an opening for their daughter, thinking her light-head and ways would best be sobered in doing work and the best in her would come out if she became a nurse. Such girls, who of some defect,—be it moral, or social—finding the outside world closed to them jump at the idea of becoming "nurses." They think in doing so, they can kill two birds with one stone—nurse and win some poor devil with their subtle ways just as Eve did with Adam. There are of course nurses and nurses, girls and girls but let it be distinctly understood just as many are called to heaven and a few only chosen, so it is with them too! Many are nurses in name only but how many are what the profession demands of them. If a real nurse, naturally gifted by nature to play the part of an "Angel of Mercy" understanding the nobility of the task before her, be asked her opinion, I feel certain her answer will be "I have no time to think of flirtation, marriage and all such rubbish as I have plenty to occupy my mind." No. Sir, it's only the fickle-minded, silly-billy things, who in their conceit and swollen headedness try every possible device—first by over-dressing, making themselves animated fashion-plates or scare-crows who earn for themselves the reputation of "hubby" seekers,—nay, turn the hospitals into a hunting ground to satisfy their ends. Can any one blame a man when like Addam he is put into temptation? These are the girls who make hospitals "the Garden of Eden." With such girls it is no question of "Matrimony" but a "matter of money"! Their whole existence is self-enjoyment at any cost. If, on the other hand, a girl keeps her place and does not allow herself to suffer from a swollen head I don't see why she cannot take her place in any hospital or become a clerk, a typist or a cinematograph-walla's righthand. All this depends on the girl and mostly her parents. A good nurse always makes an excellent wife and vice versa, just the same as a good child makes a good and dutiful son or daughter. This applies to the question of marriage in the same degree.—Yours, etc.

EXPERIENCE.

Bombay, Aug. 22nd, 1916.

A variety entertainment was held at Surat on Sunday night at the Princess Theatre by the Surat Union Jack Association under the presidency of Nawabzada Nasullakhan, barrister-in-law, in aid of the war fund.

PARISIAN DIARY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27th.

Varg	Johensen	Singapore, Aug. 12
Massilia	Walter	Glasgow, July 27
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi, Aug. 25

Aug. 28th.

Orna	Pratt	Rangoon, Aug. 19

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28th.

Chakla	Allen	Busreh, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Firoozi	Gray	Aden
Sardinia	Jeffery	Shanghai, etc.
Standard	Johannssen	Busreh

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer	*Hejaz	for	Jeddah
„	*Aratoon Apcar	for	Durban, etc.
„	*Singaporean	for	Persian Gulf
„	Doure	for	Do.
„	Keelung	for	Karachi

*To arrive.

Aug. 28.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru left Singapore for Kobe (Homeward bound) on the 26th instant.

S. S. Varg:—The steamer Varg, 874 tons, Captain J. Johansen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Singapore, which port she had left on the 12th instant, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3,250 tons, Captain W. G. Waller, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, which port she had left on the 27th ultimo, with a general cargo, and 6 passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 25th instant, with mail, a general cargo and 12 cabin and 57 deck passengers.

S. S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain E. D. Pratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, which port she had left on the 19th instant, with a general cargo and rice.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,227 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh and intermediate ports, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Firoozi:—The steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain F. Gray, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Aden, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Sardinia, 4,142 tons, Captain F. T. Jeffery, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Shanghai, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama and Colombo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Standard:—The steamer Standard, 894 tons, Captain O. M. Johannessen, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with same bottom cargo.

Saturday, 26th August, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C. & R. Java Maru	Yanaji	N. Y. K.
D. & E. Indo Maru	Tashiro	N. Y. K.
G. Dovre	Sigurland	J. M. & Co
F. Brika	Tomlin	J. M. & Co
N. Bombay Maru	Shinohara	N. Y. K.
P. Topton	Tuke	K. N. & Co

30-TON CRANE.

Diyatalawa	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati, Sabarmati, Kaveri, Satranji, Bahadur, Courland	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Massilia	W. & A. G. & Co
2	Rajah	Leunan T. M. & Co
3	Palamcotta	M. M. & Co
5	Moyori Maru	Tumayuchi N. Y. K.
7	Alerpo	J. & P. & Co
8	Sardar	Pender P. G. S. N. & Co
9	Bahadur	Hartark T. M. & Co
10 & 11	Keelong	Mackenzie K. N. & Co
14	Linga	M. M. & Co
15	Shustar	H. S. Shoostam & Co
16	Firoozi	Grey T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Knight Templar	Sage	K. N. & Co

H. D. D.

Gallia		Capt. Sultan

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Matiana	Lane M. M. & Co
3	Chinoa	Bignold M. M. & Co
4	Elysia	Richmard W. & A. G. & Co
5	Karadeniz	Director R. I. M.
6	Caledonia	Dowell P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
E. B. Jackson	Alson	
Flor-de-Diu	Abco	Bhimt
Fultala	Fenton	M. M. & Co
Orna	Pratt	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Galgez	M. M. & Co
Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co.
Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co
Standard	Johannessen	
Varg	Olsansen	

EXPORTS.

Aug. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 15 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 bales goat hair, David Sassoon and Co.; 5 bales wool, C. Ramsaroop; 3 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 2 bales cotton fly clean, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 10 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 100 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Chinkoa (s) 84 bales hemp, M. E. Oomrigar and Co; 3,000 cwts. linseed, D. B. Khan and Co.; 200 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Caledonia (s) 3 bales sheep skin, C. Rahimtoola and Sons; 12 bales goat and sheep skin, R. M. Kooka; 12 bales goat and sheep skin, H. A. Oomer and Sons; 48 bales goat and sheep skin, A. Abdoola and Co.; 11 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 26 casks Indian chutney, Framji Nowroji; 150 cwts. kismiss, D. Passoo and Co.; 150 cwts. Indian cassein, H. Curranee and Co.; 32 cwts. aloes, A. Fazulbhoy; 26 cwts. senna leaves, C. Jiwanlal and Co.; 20 cases bristles, Cox's Shipping Agency; 11 bales goat and sheep skin, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co.; 188 cwts. gum olibanum, P. Jethabhoy; 8 cwts. cane stick, K. Ida and Co.; 63 cwts. gum olibanum, D. Passoo and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Caledonia (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.; 2 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Tapton (s) 2,001 cwts. castor seed, M. B. Kaisha; 10 cwts. turmuric, R. Jiwandas and Co.; 2,992 cwts. groundnuts, John Fachiri; 300 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR HULL.

Allepo (s) 11,280 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Indo Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

Bombay Maru (s) 1,150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Indo Maru (s) 225 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, C. Pitamber and Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 1,700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 150 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha.

Moyori Maru (s) 1,050 cwts. hides fleshing, Beshoo and Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 834 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 2½ cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, N. M K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 18 cwts. seena leaves, C. M. Bhesania and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Moyori Maru (s) 561 cwts. myrabolams, C. M. Bhesania and Co.

CANADA AND THE WAR-

INTERVIEW WITH SIR SAM HUGHES.

General Sir Sam Hughes, on his arrival in London on July 30 from Canada, gave a representative of the "Daily Telegraph" an optimistic view of the Canadian opinion of the war and the general situation.

"Enthusiasm for the cause and determination to fight to a finish is just as great as ever in Canada," he remarked. "We have raised close upon 400,000 men 385,000 of whom are actually on a war basis, and these boys mean to see their end through. We have always been ahead with our equipment, and have ample supplies of munitions, but, of course, we are always wanting more."

The manner in which the French had fought and were fighting had aroused the greatest admiration in the Dominion. The French-Canadians had not been much trained in military matters, and therefore at the outbreak of the war were not so ready to offer their services as now, but in Montreal several fine regiments of these splendid fellows had been formed, and were making a good show.

Referring to the number of Americans in the Canadian army, General Hughes said that many fine young fellows from the U.S.A. carried away with the spirit of the Allies, had gone over the border and joined the Canadian forces. On the boat he came across in was Colonel Coit, of New York, who had journeyed to England to see his son, who was badly wounded. This fine young man on the outbreak of war left his home for Canada, joined one of the university regiments, and had got badly smashed up fighting for the cause of the Allies. Major Stewart and Captain Wood, both of the U.S.A. Army, also joined the Dominion forces, and the former had been killed; hundreds more of Americans had joined the side of the Allies.

Commenting on the reason for his visit to England, General Hughes said that, amongst other engagements, he was going to visit the Canadian regiments at the front. "I hope I shall see General Foch again," he remarked. "He is an old friend of mine, and I was glad to meet him last year. So also was I pleased to see General Joffre, who is regarded as a great man by the Canadians.

Speaking of Mr. Lloyd George's appointment as War Minister, the speaker observed that the Canadians viewed that appointment as an admirable one. The Dominion greatly mourned the loss of Lord Kitchener, as did also many Americans. The general sentiment in Canada was that Mr. Lloyd George would be the right man at the War Office. He would prove a good adviser, and, with his characteristic energy, determination, and, as the Canadians said, "horse-sense," he would make a success at the War Office.

Preparations had been made to deal with all the returned soldiers, and the Canadian Government was opening up a lot of new land in the North-West. There would be plenty of room for all the returning fighting men and for many others. The indications for this year's crop were very good, and there was no dearth of labour, so many Americans having come over the border to help. A number of these would remain as settlers.

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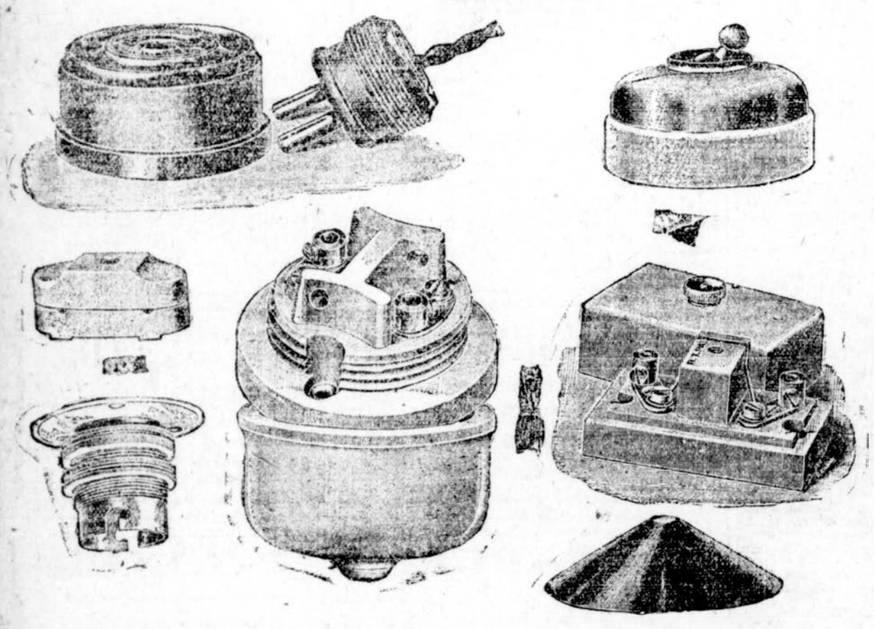

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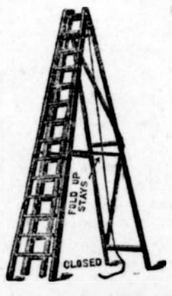

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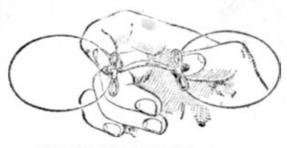

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